

THE  
ANTIQUARY:

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A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY  
OF THE PAST.



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,  
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.



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# The Antiquary.



JANUARY, 1893.

## Notes of the Month.

WE are glad to note that the powerful influence of our contemporary the *Athenæum* has been put forth in the same direction as our own with regard to the wholesale proposals affecting the cathedral church of Lichfield. The following paragraph appeared in the issue of November 26: "A startling appeal for £20,000 is now being made by the Chapter of Lichfield, for what they are pleased to call 'the needful reparation' of their cathedral church. As this scheme includes the entire renewing of the roofs upon what the architects believe to have been the thirteenth-century lines, while the present roofs are thoroughly sound and excellent of their kind, we are astonished at the audacity of the language which the Chapter have sanctioned. The roofs and other parts of the church that it is now proposed to sweep away are chiefly due to the energy and skill of the great bishop of the Restoration period, Bishop Hacket. It is a monstrous thing to try to blot out this page of history as told in the fabric of Lichfield Minster." The *Builder* of December 10 is also severe and caustic.

It is not in our opinion wise that the Society of Antiquaries should put forth its strength save in cases of exceptional necessity, so that its condemnation or suggestions may be all the more weighty. But if ever there was a case in which remonstrance was loudly called for, it is in connection with the Lichfield Cathedral works. It is, then, with much

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pleasure that we learn that the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Society of Antiquaries at their meeting at Burlington House on December 1, on the motion of Sir John Evans, K.C.B., seconded by Sir J. C. Robinson: "The Society of Antiquaries hears with great regret that considerable portions of the cathedral church of Lichfield, the work of Bishop Hacket after the sieges of the Great Rebellion, though substantial and well-looking, have been replaced by modern imitations of supposed thirteenth-century work, thereby destroying the traces of one of the most remarkable epochs in the history of the Church of England. The Society is also informed that further destruction of good seventeenth-century work is in contemplation, and ventures to earnestly urge the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield not to permit any such destruction to take place." To this it may be added that Lichfield is the only one of our great cathedral churches that underwent thorough and extensive rebuilding and repairs at the time of the Restoration. The Dean has replied by a curt denial of the statements, but the truth of the charges in the resolution can be proved to the hilt.



Would that we could conjure up in the old diocese of Lichfield some reverence for the memory of great Bishop Hacket, who deservedly obtained the title of "the second founder of the cathedral." His own self-denial and extraordinary influence with others brought about a remarkably rapid and wonderfully effective restoration of the minster, when it had been entirely unroofed and much ruined by the successive sieges of both Royalists and Parliamentarians. Bishop Hacket was by far the most remarkable prelate that the Church of England produced in the last half of the seventeenth century—in fact, we doubt if he was not the best all-round of the whole century. His life, which is of wonderful interest, has never yet been properly written. His munificence was great towards his own university. In addition to benefactions to Clare and St. John's, "he added a building to Trinity College called Bishop's Hostel, which cost him twelve hundred pounds, and directed that out of the annual rents of those chambers, books

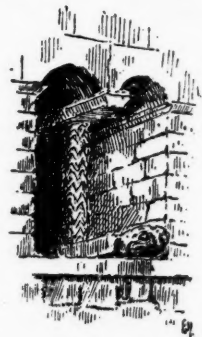
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should be brought into the college library ; and to the University library he bequeathed by will his own books, which cost him above twelve hundred pounds." Will not Trinity College and the University authorities intercede with Dean Luckock and his coadjutors, to leave some fabric memorials of the great Bishop, in the old church he so dearly loved? Already the architects have swept away the north end of the north transept that he rebuilt, and say in their report that it was "poor fifteenth-century work"! In 1640 Dr. Hacket was appointed one of the committee for endeavouring to settle the peace of the church, and was chosen by his fellow-members to be their advocate at the bar of the House of Commons. He concluded his eloquent speech with this phrase: "Upon the chaos of ignorance no structure can be built but profaneness and confusion." The result of ignorance of the history of the fabric with which they are now tampering is profaning the pious history of the past, and substituting for it an incoherent jumble of architectural confusion.

The Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, at the monthly meeting held in their rooms on December 7, took what we venture to think was a false step. At the annual meeting held in Cambridge last August, a motion that has been brought forward repeatedly for several years was at last carried unanimously—to hold the annual meeting for 1893 in Ireland, and thus be true to their title. So far as we can learn, for the sole reason that the present Lord Mayor is a member of the institute, a London member of the Council moved and carried by a considerable majority of Londoners, at a meeting of twenty-six members, that Dublin should be abandoned in favour of the metropolis. It is surely a bad precedent to upset the arrangements of the annual meeting, when a large number of members from different parts of the country are met together, at a general meeting at the London offices in a winter month when very few but residents in London could possibly attend. If the year 1893 is the true jubilee of the Institute (about which there seems some doubt), it would have honoured itself more by going to Ireland and thus justifying its title after fifty

years of neglect, rather than by choosing that year to stultify its tardy decision of last summer. Should the Institute eventually decide to adhere to its December policy and not change again, we hope that it will have a thoroughly successful meeting in London, but it seems likely that the members will have another opportunity of coming to a final decision.

The exceptionally interesting pre-Conquest tower of the church of Appleton-le-Street, near Malton, in the North Riding, is now undergoing certain absolutely needful works of reparation, which are being carried out with care under the direction of Mr. Channon, architect, of Malton. The presence of scaffolding round the tower has allowed of a minute inspection of the upper tier of windows. These windows consist of two lights, and are divided by single shafts which support imposts formed of long stones that reach right through the thickness of the walls. The original shafts remain in three of these win-



dows, those on the north and south being ornamented with zig-zag incisions, and that on the west with a spiral ornament. The shafts have also all been supported at the base by other long stones that extended right through the wall. These supporting through stones have all been renewed, save in the case of the south window, which is almost in its original condition throughout. For a sketch of this window we are indebted to Rev. Ernest Hedger. From this will be seen the highly remarkable, and presumably unique, arrangement. The lower long stone, from which the shaft springs, and which has a



swelling base (which cannot be shown in the drawing) rising out of it to meet the shaft, projects seven inches from the face of the tower, and is rudely carved into the fashion of a flat human-like distorted face. Probably the other three windows were of like design when perfect.



Extensive works have been going on for some time at Brough, near Castleton, Derbyshire, well known as an ancient Roman station, in the shape of constructing a new weir for the old corn-mill. The workmen have been daily turning up Roman tiles and fragments of metal-work, many of which have been carried away; and it is thought that there may be further discoveries when some excavations are made for the purpose of making a new reservoir. Roman antiquities have been found here frequently in the past, amongst the numerous relics being a gold coin of Vespasian. We sincerely hope that the Derbyshire Archæological Society is directing its attention to preventing the "finds" being dispersed in the unhappy way that has always of late been the result of excavations in that museumless county. Up to the time of going to press, no further information than that which can be gleaned from the local newspapers has reached us.



Antiquaries who are familiar with the old-fashioned county histories of Cumberland are aware that those histories are all based upon two manuscript compilations by two persons of the name of Denton—John and Thomas. John Denton's MS. is well known, as many copies exist, and was edited recently for the local archæological society by the Chancellor of Carlisle, the text being collated from the best copies. Thomas Denton's MS. has long been missing, though it has been often sought for in the muniment rooms at Lowther and Whitehaven Castles. Its very existence has been doubted, though Messrs. Lysons expressly state that they had the loan of it from the then Earl of Lonsdale when compiling their *History of Cumberland* (published 1816). Since then it has been missing. Three or four weeks ago, Lord Lonsdale's agent, the late Mr. R. Alleyne Robinson, in looking over some old papers in Lord Lonsdale's London house, found two vellum-

bound manuscript books, which appeared to be the John and Thomas Denton MSS. He at once communicated with the Chancellor, and obtained Lord Lonsdale's authority to submit the books to that gentleman. This, however, has not yet been done, owing to Mr. Robinson's sudden and terrible death, but will no doubt be carried out. It is clear that Messrs. Lysons, who had the loan of these manuscripts, must have returned them to the Earl of Lonsdale's town house, and there they have remained forgotten for nearly eighty years, instead of finding their way back to the well-arranged muniment room at Lowther Castle.



The end of the old year gave light to three noteworthy fragments of early Christian writings. Two of these fragments, which were portions of the old but long-lost Apocryphal Gospel and Revelation of St. Peter, were found a few years ago in an ancient cemetery at Panopolis, in Upper Egypt, and are now in the Gizeh Museum at Cairo. A transcript of this manuscript was lately published in the proceedings of the French Archæological Mission at Cairo. The Greek text only reached Cambridge on November 17. On the 20th Mr. Robinson, of Christ Church, lectured on the "Gospel according to St. Peter," and on the 22nd Mr. James, of King's, lectured on the "Revelation of St. Peter." The Cambridge University Press at once set to work, and, with most commendable speed, these results of the ripe theological scholarship for which Cambridge is gaining much deserved repute were published in the opening days of December. Mr. Robinson believes that this Gospel is of second-century date, and Mr. James sees in the Apocalypse of St. Peter the earliest Christian account of hell.



The third of these fragments is a single sheet of venerable parchment, described and facsimiled in the December number of the *Newbery House Magazine*. This is a leaf out of a volume obtained by a naval officer who served under Lord Napier of Magdala in the Abyssinian Expedition. The volume perished with the owner in the wreck of the *Captain*. The single sheet had, however, previously passed into the possession of

another officer now serving in H.M.S. *Malabar*. The writing is Ethiopic, and Mr. James considers it to be a portion of an early Apocryphal Gospel or other document dealing with the history of Pilate, but not included in the *Acta Pilati* or any hitherto known work. In it Pilate is represented in touching language as being a sincere penitent, and a thorough believer in the resurrection of our Lord. The leaf contains a remarkable small painting, in the upper part of which is represented the entombment, and in the lower Pilate in an attitude of prayer.

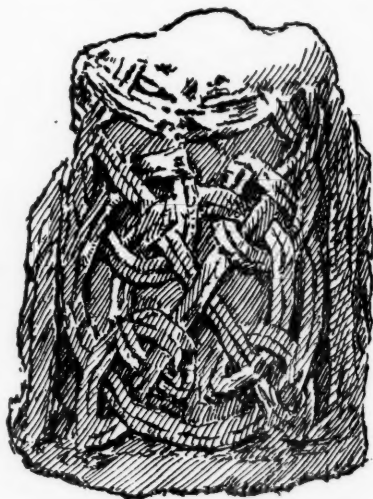
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There is just now current in certain circles a good deal of discussion as to the precise time of the general rise of Papal control over Christendom, especially as it affects England. With such polemical matters it is in no sense the province of the *Antiquary* to interfere. But it may be permitted to draw attention to the exceedingly remarkable discovery with regard to the hitherto unsuspected great antiquity of the Papacy that has just been made known. It is now proved that the Pope had supreme control at Rome some four or five centuries before the Christian era. In the December number of the *Expository Times*, it is stated that "when the messengers of the Pope told Cincinnatus of his election to the office of a dictator, they found him at his plough . . . so if you expect (this is the moral) visits from angels, they will most likely come while in the discharge of every-day duties; attention to daily duties cannot but command the highest blessings." Surely the Rev. James Hastings, M.A., whose name appears on the back of this expository magazine has but a quaint conception of the "daily duties" of an editor! There may, however, be some hidden comic element in this travesty of history, which brings the Pope on the stage B.C. 458, but if so we fail to see it.

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Our knowledge of pre-Conquest sculpture is being slowly but surely extended throughout England. Mr. J. Denis de Vitre has recently brought to light an interesting fragment of early Christian knot-work carving at Wantage. So far as we can judge from the photograph (of which a reproduction is here given), this stone, which is 1 foot 3 inches by 1 foot

2 inches, and which has side panels almost similar to the front one, is a fragment of an upstanding cross. It is believed that it came originally from a small chapel which formerly stood in the churchyard, and from whence



also came the fine Norman doorway, ornamented with beak-heads, now in the school. The beautiful design of the interlacing bands has an Irish character. The line along the centre of the bands is also a usual Irish feature. The English stone that most closely resembles this, of any that we have examined, is one of the fragments in the porch of Darley Dale church, Derbyshire. It has been conjectured that the Wantage stone may have been connected with Alfred's church; the traditional site of his birth-place and palace are near the present church. Our own idea is that this stone is, however, of earlier work than the time of Alfred, namely, of eighth-century design.

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In a recent number of the *Newbery House Magazine*, the Rev. Dr. Cox in one of his articles on "Special Forms of Prayer," cited the instance of the long holding of the benefice of Luccombe, Somersetshire, by two members of the Byam family in the seventeenth and part of the sixteenth centuries, saying that he felt sure no other case could

be found wherein a father and son had retained the same benefice for only six years short of a century. Dr. Cox has, however, received a communication from Mr. Curtois, of Washington Manor, Lincoln, wherein he cites a case of still more extraordinary length. His ancestor, Rev. John Curtois, became rector of Branston on his father's death, in April, 1719, and was succeeded by his son the Rev. Peregrine Harrison Curtois in 1767, who held the living till his death in December, 1814, the two thus holding it for over ninety-five years! Surely this Branston instance must be the most extreme case. Can any of our readers beat the record?

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The publication of these articles on the "Special Forms of Prayer of the Church of England" has led to the mention of at least one hitherto unknown example that is not to be found in any of our public libraries, and seems to be unique. In the church chest of the parish of Paston, near North Walsham, is a copy, in good condition, of a form of prayer to avert the terrible plague that broke out in London and elsewhere just about the time of the accession of James I. The title is: "Certain Prayers Collected out of a forme of Godly Meditations set forth by his Majesties Authoritie, and most necessary to be used at this time in the present Visitation of God's heavy hand for our manifold sinnes. Together with the order of a Fast to be kept every Wednesday during the said Visitation. Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majestie. Anno, 1603." It would be a charity if clergymen reading this note would search their parish chests for possible early or rare examples, and communicate the result. Dr. Cox is about to give his collection to the Church House, and desires to deposit with it as perfect a list as can be made.

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Our friend the "Divining Rod" as used in modern superstition and cajolery for the finding of water, keeps cropping up in different parts of the country, and we are kept fairly well informed of the movements of these professors of legerdemain. We have no intention to keep constantly referring to the absurdity, as it may act to some extent as an advertisement, but now and again it

may be useful to do so. We find, from a local paper, that the Grimsby Naturalist's Society has made itself ridiculous by listening to a lecture by "J. Stears, Esq., C.E., of Hull," on the use of the divining rod, with a town councillor in the chair. The lecturer gave his own experiences, so we suppose he is one of these conscious or unconscious charlatans. We repeat again that if J. Stears (or anyone else) does these tricks for money, and calls it "divining," he renders himself liable to a heavy punishment under a statute that we have more than once quoted. J. Stears, according to the report, claims that he is able to do these wonders by "Odic force (with a capital O) or animal magnetism." In his case the rod turns up for metals and down for water! After all he does not nearly come up to the old charlatans; for they found criminals and murderers after a like fashion, as well as metals and water. He said that "during the operation the operator is subject to a creepy sensation in the arms and legs," and that "if the rod is used too much, a feeling of exhaustion sets in, when the operator must rest awhile and take refreshment." We should fancy that the lecturer was possibly a little confused in his reminiscences with another rod which he may have experienced earlier in his life. The best thing about the report is that "there was a very meagre attendance of the public." If "J. Stears, Esq., C.E., of Hull," contemplates giving another lecture, or further practice, we can recommend to him *La Physique Occulte ou Traite de la Bagnette Divinatoire*, published in Paris, 1709, whence he can get a lot of fresh tricks. The charlatans of the past who worked with the divining rod, always failed when they submitted to even the rough tests of those days; and the like result would assuredly follow any scientific investigation. But we doubt if any sane man of science would think it worth while to take the trouble.

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"Antiquary," for the first time in his life, begins to believe that he is at last a distinguished man. This pleasurable sensation has been derived from the receipt of a circular giving the prospectus of a forthcoming volume of "illustrated biography of prominent

living men," to be entitled "Men of Yorkshire." As it is stated that "each gentleman to whom this circular is addressed is considered by the publisher eligible to have his portrait and biography published, provided he be a native of Yorkshire, or connected with the county in some way or other," and as the address is clear and precise, there can be no doubt that "Antiquary" is "a prominent living man." The publishers are kind enough to ask for a vignette photograph in cabinet size, and a biography of 600 or 700 words. Their kindness goes still further, for "any gentleman may write his own biography, or get some friend to write it for him, but if unaccustomed to such work the editor will undertake to write it from notes supplied to him, and a proof of the biography will in every case be submitted for approval or correction." "Antiquary's" pride has, however, been kept within bounds on finding that the volume proposes to include all "clergymen and ministers, men of the army and navy, members of Parliament, members of county and town councils, magistrates, members of school-boards and boards of guardians, medical and legal men, literary men and artists, men of science and art, manufacturers and merchants, bankers and brokers, consuls and vice-consuls, and philanthropists." What a big roll of honour! But it will be sifted down. The terms for having your own biography and portrait inserted involve not only a subscription to the book, but also "a charge of two guineas will be made to each one desirous of being represented in it." It is clear, therefore, that Messrs. Beckett, Rudston and Beckett, of Bradford, will not consider "Antiquary" "a prominent living man" unless the guineas are forthcoming! What a desecration to literature is a biographical volume compounded on such principles! We hope no Yorkshire antiquary, who is worth his salt, will demean himself by being found within its pages. A specimen sheet of "The Leeds Biographer" by the same publishers is enclosed with the circular to show the manner of work. It is not a little amusing to read what the four gentlemen therein described think of themselves. However, so long as men are vain, so long will publishers be found to prey upon their vanity.

Mr. Butler Wood, chief librarian of the Bradford Free Public Libraries, has just issued a new catalogue of the books and pamphlets relating to Yorkshire in the Central Reference Library, Darley Street. The result of much painstaking labour is a quarto pamphlet of thirty-nine double-column pages of small type, which will be received with pleasure by all interested in Yorkshire literature. Mr. Wood states, in a brief introduction, that a somewhat broad view has been taken of the literature relating to Yorkshire, for in addition to works upon the county, or works written by Yorkshiremen, those which have been printed in the county are included, irrespective of the subject-matter contained in them, a view which we think is a decided mistake. Otherwise the arrangement adopted is as simple as it is effective. First come general works on Yorkshire, and next works concerning particular places in the county. The names of the authors are arranged in alphabetical order. As a collection of Yorkshire books and pamphlets, the one at Bradford is undoubtedly second to none in the county, save the Chapter collection at York.

Another proof of the literary activity of Bradford and its chief townsmen (an example which we only wish would infect other towns) is the recent generous gift made to the borough by Mr. Alderman E. W. Hammond, of an excellent collection of views of Old Bradford. These pictures are one hundred and thirteen in number, and occupy three pages of the official catalogue of the Winter Exhibition, 1892-3, of the Borough of Bradford, now on view in the Public Art Museum. Full descriptive catalogues of these old pictures can be obtained in the museum at a charge of sixpence. This great Yorkshire town, though it has not any exceptional antiquity, leads the way in teaching its inhabitants the wisdom of taking an intelligent interest in the life and doings of their forefathers.

We learn from Mr. Henry Stone, of Exeter, that the first volume of the parish registers of Musgrave, consisting of thirty leaves of vellum, beginning in 1662, has just been recovered, after an absence from the parish chest of



over one hundred and twenty years. Some years ago a doubt was cast upon the birth of John, Duke of Marlborough, having been at Ashe, in Musgrave parish, which could not be solved because of this register being lost, but could only be cited on the authority of Prince's *Worthies of Devon*, where it is stated under the head of Lethbridge, and not under the head of Drake. In this register, however, the birth of Elizabeth Drake, afterwards Mrs. Winston Churchill, and that of her famous son, John Churchill, are both recorded, confirming the truth of the words of Prince and settling the matter for ever.



In the *Times* of December 6, there appeared an admirable letter from that well-known antiquary, Mr. Albert Hartshorne, F.S.A., with regard to the mutilation and general maltreatment of the thrice restored Eleanor Cross at Northampton. He pleads for a legislative enlargement of the power of scheduling under the Act for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments. This Act sorely needs amendment, but whilst wishing more power to Mr. Hartshorne's elbow and to everyone else who takes the like view in this direction, is it not possible, under existing statutes, to put an end to wanton stone-throwing and initial-cutting? Surely the Eleanor Cross comes under the operation of 8 and 9 Vict., c. 44, s. 1. The punishment under this section for maliciously damaging any statue or monument exposed to public view is imprisonment not exceeding six months, and, if a male, the being privately whipped once, twice, or thrice.



Nomenclator wanted. Apply at the Roman Wall! Whereas sundry and divers persons call the Tyne and Solway stone rampart Hadrian's Wall, and sundry other persons repudiate that title, and prefer to name the work after Severus, and whereas neither of these high contending parties can under the circumstances use the nomenclature of the other, and confusion and circumlocution unspeakable are resulting, therefore it is highly desirable and necessary to coin or adopt a system of names capable of being used in common by all parties, whether they follow the camp of Agricola, Hadrian or Severus—a

system which does not like the present *eo ipso* beg the question of the builder.



The term "Roman Wall" alone is too elastic and indefinite, for it covers the Scottish rampart too. How would a series of descriptive names serve the needed purpose? *Double Vallum* would define well enough the *terrens agger*, the double-mounded earthen rampart which has puzzled so many generations. That term would commit nobody to any theory whatever, except that there are two mounds, which we presume nobody will deny. Then as for the stone wall, Vitruvius describes exactly the kind of work of which that superb structure appears to have been made, viz., built with two outsides of squared stone and with lime and rubble between. That style of building is by him called *emplecton*, so that in the words *Emplectonous Wall* we would have an applicable term. Last of all there is the Scottish rampart, the wall of Antonine. This gives no difficulty. We can dub it the *Cespiticious Vallum*. Perhaps these, or some of them, are clumsy. We invite better suggestions.



The Memorial Catalogue of the Heraldic Exhibition held at Edinburgh in the summer of 1891, has just been issued by the committee to the subscribers. The work reflects the very highest credit on Messrs. T. and A. Constable, the printers, and upon all concerned. We have not received a copy for review (probably no review copies are issued), for only 250 are printed, but are glad to take the opportunity of stating among our "notes" that the volume is admirable throughout, and well worthy of the highly interesting exhibition that it commemorates. It is illustrated with one hundred and eighteen carefully executed plates, chiefly photographic, five of which are coloured. It is a pleasure to put on record the names of the sub-committee who are responsible for the issue of this sumptuous volume at so moderate a cost—Lyon King of Arms, Carrick Pursuivant, Mr. A. W. Inglis, Mr. W. Rae Macdonald, and Mr. J. M. Gray.



It is proposed to issue by subscription a volume (containing about 400 crown quarto pages at the price of 12s. 6d.) of selections

from the Burgh Records of Lanark, extending from 1488 down to about 1720. There will be illustrative documents, seals and facsimiles, a glossary and index, and perhaps a plan. The impression is to be limited to 400 copies, and the work will go to press so soon as 300 subscribers' names are received by the town clerks of Lanark, Messrs. W. and J. Annan. The editorial function is in very safe hands, being entrusted to Mr. Robert Renwick, deputy town-clerk of Glasgow, a palæographer of very extensive experience.



### Notes of the Month (Foreign).

IN the Vatican Museum is being arranged a most valuable collection of Oriental antiquities, consisting of fragments of Assyrian sculpture, and of cuneiform inscriptions from the palaces of Sargon and Sennacherib at Nineveh. To these are being added some Cufic inscriptions and other monuments from the East of very great interest to archæologists. The collection will occupy the last room of the Egyptian Museum, and will be opened to the public as soon as possible.

At Florence an immense number of Egyptian antiquities brought over by Signor Schiaparelli, who has been for the last two years in Egypt, lies on the floor of several rooms on the upper story of the Etruscan Museum, awaiting arrangement in the glass cases against the walls; while the light wooden chariot of very ancient date, already possessed by the Museum, is being fitted together in a glass case in the centre of these rooms.

On the ground-floor one cannot too much admire the grand collection of Vetulonia, already so important; but still further additions are arriving every day, which tax all the time and energy of the director, Professor Milani. No English traveller to Florence should omit visiting the new Etruscan Museum at the Palazzo della Crocetta.

In Riccio Street, Bologna, amongst remains of Roman buildings, has been found a note-

worthy mosaic pavement of hexagonal pattern on the spot where formerly stood the baths built by Augustus, and rebuilt afterwards by Caligula. In Via Lame was found another old mosaic pavement made with white cubes with bands of black.

Remains of very ancient walling of large blocks of tufa have been found at St. Pietro in Vinculis, Rome; while another wall just like the preceding has come to light where the new National Bank is being erected, belonging probably to the ancient fortifications of the Quirinal Hill.

At the Senate House remains have been found of walls and columns belonging to the baths of Alexander Severus. At the Prati di Castello another *cippus* has been found of the boundaries of the Tiber made by the Censors, in the year 700 of Rome.

The Athenian Archæological Society has recently been carrying out some excavations on the site where formerly stood ancient Corinth. They have resulted in the discovery of a building of considerable size, which is rightly judged to belong to the sixth or fifth century B.C. It resembles the *Theokoleon* found during the German excavations at Olympia. Here dwelt the sacred magistrates of the Elians, who were appointed administrators of the property of the sanctuaries, and were, at the same time, the State official sacrificers.

Near this building two others were found, which have not yet been completely cleared out. One of these is of enormous size, the remains of its columns showing a diameter of more than two mètres. Several figurini in terra-cotta of good period came to light at the same time. It is to be hoped the excavations will be continued.

The last number of the *Archæological Deltion* of Athens gives a preliminary report of the excavations conducted by the French School at Stratos in Acharnania last spring. These works have brought to light a temple which before was only partly visible, with in front a building in form of a *stoa*, belonging probably to the agora, the Greek markets being usually surrounded by porticos. The temple is a

Doric *peripteros*, resembling in form the so-called Theseum of Athens. Its length is 34 mètres; its breadth 18 mètres and 20 centimètres. Upon the *crepidoma*, which is preserved entire, are still to be seen the bases of most of the columns, which enables us to reconstruct the original plan of this sanctuary. Before the entrance of the temple is an open space, in the middle of which stood the altar, as in the temple of the Pythian Apollo at Gortyna.

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Scattered around the altar were found, mixed up with remains of ancient sacrifices, bones and ashes, numerous fragments of votive offerings, consisting of small broken terracotta idols. Some inscriptions consisting of decrees, and also a list of proper names, were likewise found in the same place.

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The King of Greece has made an important gift to the Athenian Museum, consisting of a sepulchral relief of good period, representing a woman seated, with near her a girl; two small busts of Hygeia, of which one is of very fine workmanship; and a headless statue of the Ephesian Diana, with her peplos adorned with a variety of figures.

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In a natural grotto of the Commune of Siniscola, in Sardinia, numerous ancient objects have been found, as arms and horsebits in iron, bowls of bronze, and a bronze votive boat, resembling other small votive boats found on the island, and like that discovered during recent excavations at Vetulonia, and now a very conspicuous object in one of the glass cases in the centre of one of the ground-floor rooms at the Etruscan Museum of Florence.

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A trench-tomb (a *fossa*), containing iron arms, has been explored at Causano, a commune of Campodigione, in the Abruzzi (the country of the ancient Peligni); and near Castel di Sangro, in the same district, a large vase in lead has been found, and some glass and earthenware vessels near a mosaic pavement.

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The municipality of Fiesole have now to show, as the fruit of their labours in excavating, not only the grand Roman theatre, but a vast series of buildings belonging to

the ancient baths a few paces distant. Here the walls are all found to have been covered with marble slabs. The pieces are carefully collected, and some brick wall-work has been built in order to show something of the original design.



## Excavations at Silchester in 1892.

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.



THE excavations at Silchester during the season that has just been brought to a close have been confined to (1) the investigation of the large insula containing the forum and basilica; and (2) the examination of the surroundings and drainage of a series of baths in the southern part of the city.

The investigation of the large central insula has naturally included the re-examination of the basilica and forum, which were excavated by the late Rev. J. G. Joyce in 1866 and succeeding years. We have thus discovered many important facts that had escaped notice, including curious evidence of the setting out of the basilica, and the intercolumniation of the inner ambulatory of the forum. The massive foundations of the forum entrance, and evidence as to the drainage, have also been brought to light. Through careful examination of the architectural fragments, Mr. G. E. Fox has been able to recover valuable information as to the style and heights of the actual buildings of both the basilica and the forum, thereby showing the importance of these edifices among the public buildings of Roman Britain.

On the north, east, and south sides of the forum was a considerable area of unexcavated ground. Although much of this was not built over, the remains of various buildings were brought to light. Of these the most remarkable are the foundations of the little church of which an account has already appeared in the *Antiquary*.\* The interest aroused by this very important discovery has

\* Vol. xxvi. 10.



attracted a large number of visitors, especially clergymen; and although many sceptical opinions have been expressed, no other serious suggestion as to the use of the building is forthcoming than that which I first made, that we have here the earliest Christian church of which any remains have been found in England. Although it has been necessary to cover up the foundations for preservation, the site has been taken out of cultivation, and a carefully-constructed model made of the church and its immediate surroundings. On the north side of the forum a most extensive series of rubbish pits, together with several wells, were found. These have yielded a large number of whole, or nearly perfect, vessels of pottery, and the surrounding ground has been equally productive of other pots and various important architectural remains. On the east side of the forum a narrow strip between the insula and the modern hedge was also examined, thereby bringing to light what seems to be part of a large house and an interesting series of shops, etc. Near one of them were found a number of curious fragments of Egyptian porphyry.

After harvest the excavations were continued southwards from the large central insula. It was then found that the northern part of the next insula was cut off from the rest by a narrow street or lane. The strip thus formed contained towards its west end a large and important house with several peculiar features, and some interesting traces of rebuilding and enlargement. The rest of the strip contained no buildings, and apparently formed the gardens and pleasure-grounds attached to the house. The land south of the lane, which contains a large circular temple, has been reserved for excavation next season.

The other excavation this year has brought to light some interesting facts as to the water-supply and drainage of the baths, the description of which can hardly be followed without a plan. The direction of the main-drain led to an examination of the city wall at a point where there appeared to be a gap. On clearing this we found what seems to be a water-gate of remarkable construction, with hollow brick piers to carry the vertical supports of the gate, and curious side-walls of masonry that had evidently been built against an earlier series of wooden posts. In late

Roman times the actual opening of the gate had been walled up for security. A little more excavation is still required to clear up some of the questions that arise as to the use and construction of this singular work.

The season's work has, as usual, brought to light a large number of coins and antiquities. The former are of little account, owing to their insignificant value, historically and intrinsically. The antiquities are very varied in character. Besides the fine series of well-preserved pottery, many interesting bronze figures, brooches, etc., have been found; also some fine fragments of glass bowls, and various objects in bone, iron, and shale. The architectural remains include some important things in both marble and stone.

A detailed account of all the discoveries will be laid before the Society of Antiquaries, probably during the month of February, when the varied and interesting collection of objects found will be exhibited. Hitherto this exhibition has been held during the first fortnight in January, but several considerations point to the later date being the better.



## Researches in Crete.

By DR. F. HALBHERR.

### V.—THE ISTHMUS OF HIERAPYRNA.

**B**ETWEEN the chain of mountains which shuts up like a wall the entrance to the province of Sitia, and the colossal group of the mountains of Lassithi, the Cretan territory becomes so narrowed that its northern and southern shores, viz., those of the Ægean and Libyan seas, are distant one from the other not more than three and a half hours' journey, forming thus a kind of isthmus, which from the name of its largest ancient city is commonly called the Isthmus of Hierapytna. In figure it is irregular, being traversed by hills of limestone and shales, which, rising gradually from the low and somewhat marshy plain of Hierapytna, reach their greatest height near the modern village of Messeleri, the ancient Oleros, and then

descend more steeply towards the northern shore, upon which stand the ruins of the cities of Istron and Minoa.

The city of Hierapytna occupies a vast extent of territory on the southern shore over against the green but desert island of Chrysæa, now called Gaidaronisi. It had the fame of being of ancient origin, and its position shows that it must have been from the beginning both powerful and rich by reason of its commerce by sea. Its relations with Rhodes are indeed well known, and from several literary and epigraphical records it appears that it not only exercised its influence over a great portion of the southern coast of the island, possessing a kind of plantation or colony as far away as near the territory of Gortyna, but that, towards the end of the second century before the Christian era, it had extended its dominion in defiance of Præsos and of Itanos even over a great part of the peninsula of the Eteocretans. However, differently from many other Cretan cities, especially of the eastern portion of the island, little if anything can be found amongst its ruins which can be referred to the most ancient times, or even to those which preceded by only about a century or two the Roman domination. I ought also to observe that amongst the Hierapytnian inscriptions hitherto come to light, not one remounts even to archaic times, so that we do not know even what its primitive alphabet was. The city must have undergone a great transformation and a remarkable increase in imperial times. To this period belong all the superb monuments which were so much admired by the Venetians during their rule in Crete, as the amphitheatre, the two theatres, the baths, the aqueducts, the *naumachia* and some temples, of all of which speak the Venetian MSS. published by Falkener. But to-day of all this there remain but few traces. Not to speak of the terrible earthquakes which according to historical records have repeatedly devastated this portion of the island, there happened to Hierapytna, as in various other centres of the ancient world, what from an archæological point of view is a real misfortune, namely, that a population, probably rather dense, has continued to inhabit the place during the course of centuries. The Græco-Roman

city is for the most part lost, as it has given place or been transformed into the modern one, called Hierapetros, which in part has supplanted the old with new buildings, and in part has, during many centuries, used the old as a quarry—at least, as regards that portion outside its boundaries. This work of destruction continues on a vast scale, and I well remember having seen a few years ago some rather imposing remains of one of the two theatres being pulled to pieces by the hands of the owner of the property. This man was a Turk, by name Cornaro; that is to say, the descendant of a family of Venetian renegades, whose ancestors had probably admired the rich marbles and works of art that adorned that building. But with a Government such as exists in Crete it is impossible to hinder like acts of vandalism, which occur continually on all ancient sites of the island, and which it has to thank for the loss of a great part of its splendid history in the past. Some ray of hope now arises from the activity of the various archæological and literary societies called *Sylogoi*, which in late years have been established amongst the Greek inhabitants of several towns. Even at Hierapetros one has arisen, and a small collection of local antiquities has already been gathered together, which one day may become important, as it is near the heart of the still utterly unknown Eteocretan civilization.

The city of Hierapytna has furnished the British Museum with two remarkable sarcophagi, which were bought and transported to England by the care of Vice-Admiral Spratt in 1861. Some other sculpture has found its way to the museum of Tshinili-Kiosk at Constantinople. But after the discovery of these two sarcophagi nothing of interest save some inscriptions has come to light during late years. The excavations begun, and then, I think, abandoned, six years ago, in order to fill up with materials taken from outside the city the small inner harbour, or *naumachia*, which formed a pestilential marsh, have brought to light only some common pottery and some few sepulchral remains. An inscription seen and in part copied by Spratt, and afterwards completely deciphered by myself and M. Doublet, of the French school, contains a few snatches of a treaty

between Hierapytna and King Antigonos Gonatas, and two fragments of a commercial engagement between the same city and the Cretan town of Arkadia. Of this latter town we still ignore, in spite of Spratt's researches, the true position, and unfortunately the inscription gives us no hint as to where to find it.

A small sepulchral inscription, and the fragment of one of another kind, both recently discovered, and still unpublished, were recently placed in the local museum. Thanks to communications from friends in Crete, I am now able to publish them for the first time. The first is a funerary stone placed by a certain Soteris on the tomb of her son, where we read in letters and spelling of a late Roman period:

Σωτηρίς τῷ εἰδένῳ τέκνῳ μνήμης χάριν;

i.e., "Soteris to her own son for a memorial."

The fragment is as follows:

ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟΣΚΑΙ  
ΣΑΡΣΕΒΑΣ  
ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟΣ  
ΔΟΥΣΚΑΙΤΟΥΣ  
ΔΡΟΒΑΜΟΝΑΣ  
ΚΑΤΕΣΤΗΣΕΝΔ  
Κ.ΠΑΚΩΝΙΟΥΑΓΡΙΠ  
ΠΙΝΟΥΤΑΜΙΟΥΤΟ  
Β.ΚΑΙΟΡΟΘΕΙΟΥ

This is but one of the many milliary stones placed along a road or a network of Cretan roads restored by the Emperor Claudius. Another similar was discovered at Lyttos, and is among the inscriptions of the Greek Corpus; and another, much more imperfect, and preserving only the first four lines, came to light in a field to the east of Hierapytna, and was by me copied and published in the *Museo Italiano* of Florence. What I now communicate has the merit of being the most complete of all, and, save the last line, which

presents, without doubt, an error of the copyist, may be read and reintegrated as follows:

(Τιβέριος)  
Κλαύδιος Καί-  
σαρ Σεβασ(τός)  
Γερμανικός (τὰς ὁ-)  
δοὺς καὶ τοὺς (ἀν-)  
δροβάμονας (ἀπο-)  
κατέστησεν δ(ιὰ)  
Κ. Πακωνίου Ἀγριπ-  
πίνου, ταμίου τοῦ  
Β. καὶ (Δω)ροθέιου (?)

i.e., (Tiberius) Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus has put in good state the roads and paths by means of Q(uintus) Paconius Agrippinus, who was treasurer for the second time, and of Dorotheus (?).

The neighbourhood of the city presents a pleasing aspect, being delightfully situated upon the hills rising up to view towards the north, or half hidden by the verdure, or by the irregularities of an undulating country. The ancient inhabitants of the district had here and there small burial-grounds or private tombs, from which some funerary inscriptions have been obtained.

But even the Venetian domination, all historical records of which should be carefully collected, has left here some mark. In the village of Kalò Choriò, before the door of the Greek church of the Haghia Trias, is to be found the following fragment of an epitaph, which for the present I do not attempt to complete.

PIETAS  
MARCI  
TATIS  
XIT.H  
FANV  
VM V  
RIBVS  
TE M  
MATR  
FAELIC  
A

In the village of Episkopi, in the church of the Panaghia, I copied the following lines, which form part of a single inscription, viz. :

HIC IACET  
ANTONII PIAG  
FILII D. FRANC  
PANORMI RGN  
SCYTHIÆ ET  
OBIIT AÑO  
OQ D

SCIE X  
NI SICILIÆ  
HIERAPI  
ETATIS XL  
1636 FEB

Hic iacet.....  
Antonii Piag.....  
Filii D. Franc(i) sci ex  
Panormi Rgn(?)...ni Siciliæ  
Scythiæ et Hierap(y)(tnæ)  
Obiit a(nn)o...(a)etatis XL (?)  
A...(?) OQ D.I.....1636. Feb(rua)rii.....

About two hours' journey on horseback, ascending the hills which form the crest or central summit of the isthmus, we reach the small and wretched village of Messeleri. As the Venetians had already recognised from the name (it is a corrupt dialect composition of the Greek preposition for *within*, viz., *messā* and *Oleros*), this village occupies the place of the ancient city of Oleros. Spratt had mistakenly sought for this ancient centre of the worship of Athena in the province of Mirabello, amongst the ruins which belong really to Latos. But the local tradition of the name agrees with the notice of Stephanos of Byzantium, who, on the authority of the writer Xenion, places Oleros exactly upon the heights which surmount Hierapytna. Now, however, we possess the more positive testimony of an inscription containing a dedication to Athena Oleria, found in Messeleri, and copied and published in the *Museo Italiano* of Florence.

The city of Oleros owed its celebrity precisely to a temple of Minerva, which, as appears from other epigraphical witnesses, was under the administration of the Hierapytnians. This last circumstance, coupled with a remark contained in the above passage of Stephanos of Byzantium, together with

the fact that no coin of Oleros is known, makes us suppose that this city, at least at the time of Xenion, the informant of Stephanos, was not autonomous, but depended on Hierapytna.

Near the northern coast of the isthmus, not quite on the sea-board, but at the foot of the hills that slope down from Oleros, rose the city of Istron. Its name has been preserved up to the last few years under the form of Istrona or Nistrona (Ἰστρώνα) applied to designate the locality where now rises the village of Kalò Choriò, with its neighbouring hamlet of Pyrgos. In the neighbourhood of this latter ancient ruins are found, which are perhaps the little that remains of this city above ground, which, like other Cretan cities, had relations with Teos, and a right to the famous asylum of Dionysos in this Asiatic city. Amongst these ruins we must remark the plan of a large building preserved only a little above ground, but altogether covered with trees and thick brushwood, in a place called ἡ Ἀνοῦσσα. The foundation-stones are bound together with iron sunk in lead, and we ought probably to regard them as the remains of a temple, which would repay excavation. An inscription copied by me in the adjoining hamlet, the only epigraphical booty which rewarded my excursion to Istron, speaks of several works executed in the temple of Ares and Aphrodite, and I very strongly suspect that it refers to this building. It had, according to the text of the inscription, several adjuncts, amongst which a *choros*, or open space for the dances so beloved, as is well known, by the ancient Cretans, and surviving even in their modern festivities without loss of their ancient character. Another group of ruins is to be seen at Kalò Choriò, on the seashore near the spot called Katevatí, which stands almost on the same meridian as Hierapytna, and corresponds precisely with the site of Minoa, as is argued from the description of Strabo and from the notice of the geographer Ptolemæus. This city was evidently the *entrance*, or port of Istron, and to this fact is solely due its importance.

Also in a small desert island called Vriónisi, which, like a rock, rises out of the sea at a little distance from the shore of Katevatí, are to be found traces of ancient work. Upon



the almost vertical walls of the rock opposite the shore can be seen the marks of some inscriptions carved there probably by navigators who left that place, or who took shelter in the channel on some occasion or other; but they cannot be perceived from the land, and it is seldom a boat can be found in those parts to enable one to copy them. Inscriptions of this kind are to be found on the rocks of several islands of Greece, as at Keos, at Syra, as well as elsewhere, and generally contain simple names or the expression of some vow. It would, however, be interesting to be able to read these of Vrionisi, which are the only ones of that kind which I have hitherto noticed in Crete, and which I shall not fail to visit when I next travel in the island.

*(To be continued.)*



## The Hastings Museum, Worcester.

By JOHN WARD.

**I**F you take a walk through the streets of Worcester, two impressions will soon be uppermost in your mind. The first is, that it was a place of considerable commercial importance and wealth in the Georgian era of our national history; and the second, that it is now in its decadence. The one is evidenced by the prevailing architecture of the principal streets; the other by a certain backwardness—a certain time-worn thread-bareness—which lurks everywhere and in everything. The very street-lamps, the signs, the shop windows, and even the way in which these windows are dressed, all seem twenty years or more behind the times. Take a peep into the minor streets: they are dingy and dusty, and general decay is rampant on every hand. Altogether this western city impresses one as having seen its best days. And when were its best days?

So saliently is the architecture of the chief streets, from the well-known façade of the Guildhall downwards, that which prevailed from the time of Queen Anne to the last George, and so lacking are these streets in

earlier styles of architecture, that it is impossible to misread their testimony. During that period, Worcester was, to a very great extent, rebuilt. It was an age of improvements; and improvements imply expansion of trade and wealth. These have declined, and, as a consequence, this city is more in sympathy with the first decade of the present century than with the last. And this transformation also invaded ecclesiastical Worcester: more than half of its ancient churches were, during the above period, replaced by quasi-classical and debased Gothic structures.

Fortunately, the grand old cathedral, the resting-place of King John, and that valiant Protestant champion, Bishop Hough, remains the chief connecting-link of modern with mediæval Worcester. But as if to make amends for the remissness of past generations for not demolishing it, the present has gone in for restoration on so drastic a scale, that the structure has quite lost its old air of venerable antiquity which, more than anything else about it, impressed me as a child. As year after year I was sent to Worcester to spend a few weeks with a relative there, the old cathedral became more and more dear to me. In my boyish thoughts no other structure on earth could compare with it, and so fixed were its details in my mind that, before I was ten years old, I could make a tolerably correct drawing of it from memory. Its architecture was the standard wherewith to judge all architecture: no Early English excelled that of the beautiful choir; no Decorated that of the nave and tower! Still, if in soberer judgment one can scarcely regard it as in the first rank of English cathedrals, it must be admitted that the interior has points of exceptional beauty; and there is something decidedly characteristic in the expressive sculptured tower when seen standing high above the Severn against a summer's sky. And how the sound of the great four-and-a-half ton hour-bell reverberates over the surrounding plain!

The Worcester Library and Hastings Museum is quite in harmony with the city. As the structure is apparently about forty years old, and undoubtedly was built for its present use, the reader will not be surprised to hear that it is a little behind present-day requirements. Indeed, in some respects it

is decidedly inconvenient; but it has one redeeming point—the chief museum-room is remarkably well-proportioned and furnished. It is oblong in shape, perhaps some 70 feet long; lighted from the roof; and around the sides runs a small gallery. The walls on both floor and gallery levels are lined with excellent mahogany glass cases. Besides this room, there is a smaller one devoted to the museum department. The collection is rather extensive. Natural history greatly preponderates; and the whole of the large room, with the exception of the south gallery, which contains a series of ethnographical and archaeological objects, is monopolized by it.

It is to be regretted, however, that the condition of the whole institution is most unsatisfactory—at least, such was the case when I was there last May. The cases were deplorably dirty, and too often their contents were dusty and ill-arranged. The antiquities particularly shared in the general neglect, and most of them were inadequately named and described, and many not at all. To make matters worse, I have been unable to obtain the local help that I have so abundantly received in drawing up most of my other museum reports, although months ago it was profusely promised. This is very unfortunate; for in describing the objects, I shall in many instances be unable to give those particulars as to source and discovery which so enhance the value of a report of this sort.

In one of the cases of the small room is stowed, rather than displayed, a considerable number of Pleistocene mammal bones, bequeathed by the late Miss Frances Strickland in 1888. It is difficult to say whether these objects are all labelled; but, to judge from those which are legible and happen to face the spectator, most of them came from Eckington in this county; one, at least, from Crophorn, near that village; and several from the famous cave of Kirkdale. But most of the contents of this room are of a vastly more recent age—to wit, that of the Roman occupation of this land.

Perhaps the first in importance are those from the Castle Hill, Worcester, apparently all given by Mr. T. R. Hill, M.P. This artificial hill, or *burh*, of the ancient castle, which in Leland's day was "a greate thinge,

at this tyme overgrown with brushwood," was carted away many years ago for the sake of its gravel; and presumably it was then that these remains were found. So accustomed are we, since the publication of Clark's *Medieval Military Architecture in England*, to regard these mounds as of English construction only, that it is extremely puzzling to account for the presence of these objects. The small Roman altar, noticed last month as found on the site of Hereford Castle, might, as then suggested, have been moved with other building materials from Magna in the tenth or eleventh century. But such an explanation will not apply to the small and delicate objects at Worcester, which are as typically Roman as they can be. Nor is the theory that they were shovelled up with the soil of which the mound was made much more feasible, for some of the pots are still intact. May it not have been that some of these mounds were erected in the declining days of the Empire, or during the period which immediately followed? Of these Castle Hill objects, a small glass box contains much-corroded bronze bow-shaped fibulae, one unusually large (3 inches); tweezers; a pin, seal, and key; a neat whetstone, 3 inches long, and with a ring for suspension; and a fibula of perhaps later age than Roman. Elsewhere (for there is scarcely any attempt at classification) there is a card of bronze Roman toilet implements; also two perfect *ampullae*, each about 9 inches high, the one of fine, and the other of coarse material. As was to be expected, this mound yielded remains of the Anglo-Saxon era. Only a few, however, are preserved in this museum—several silver coins of Eadgar and Cnut in excellent condition; and two small bronze bells, each about 3 inches high, of the peculiar wedge-shape profile and oblong plan in vogue at this period, if indeed not earlier.

Scattered through these cases are a few objects—chiefly Roman—from Kempsey and Powick, two pleasant villages three or four miles south of Worcester. The former is a Severn-side village (situated on the line of the Roman road from this city to Gloucester) which in days gone by was a place of some local importance, the Bishops of Worcester long having had a palace there wherein royalty was often entertained. In the vicinity

is a camp, said by the older topographical works (as was their wont) to be of Roman origin. Whether it is so, I cannot say; but that the Romans knew the spot, there are good evidences in the sundry bricks, tiles, potsherds, and broken fibulæ, found there at various times, and now preserved in this museum. With these is also a rough oblong slab of limestone, more than 2 feet long, which was found buried 4 feet deep on the Parsonage Farm. On it is inscribed in rude characters:

VALCONST  
ANTINO  
PFEIN  
AVG

which is thus extended: "Valerio Constantino pio felici invicto Augusto" (to Valerius Constantinus, pious, prosperous, supreme Emperor). As if to illustrate continuity of inhabitation, there are shown a portion of a blackish cup of obvious British manufacture, which was found in a cist; and sundry mediæval objects—one a red tile, or rather panel, 7 inches square, decorated with a fleur-de-lys and a flower in each angle, all in relief. The Roman objects from Powick are of much less interest, consisting only of two tall cinerary urns found in 1832, one with its deposit of burnt bones.

Among the remaining *labelled* Roman objects in this room are a delicate little red vase from Bredicote; a buff mortarium from Eckington; broken pottery from Ripple, also from the site of a pottery at Malvern; an extremely pretty bronze vase about 4 inches high, from Sansome Fields, Worcester; and two drain-pipes from Droitwich. The latter are made of coarse red clay, about 14 inches long, and with a bore of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and they are tongued and socketed. The salt springs of Droitwich, it need hardly be said, were worked by the Romans; and it is reasonable to suppose that these pipes were used for conveying brine from the springs. Besides these, there are many Roman objects lacking labels, among which may be mentioned the lower stone of a quern and an unusually fine cinerary urn about 15 inches high.

In a neighbouring case are a bronze gouge, 3 inches long, and two looped palstaves, each

6 inches long, from Bewdley. The palstaves are slightly decorated with right lines below the stop-ridge, and one is so very new-looking as to make one doubt whether it is a genuine antique. Associated with these, but whether from the same locality is not clear, are a beautiful perforated hammer-axe of black stone, about 5 inches long, and a bronze spear-head.

The most valuable of the exhibits of Anglo-Saxon age are some from Upton Snodsbury, about 6 miles east of Worcester. They consist of the blade of a sword about 33 inches long; a necklace of about 130 amber beads with a central one of variegated glass (?); two pieces of perforated quartz; a large spear-head; five blades (knives?); a large and handsome cruciform fibula of bronze gilt; two decorated bronze discs, each about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter; and a small plain cruciform fibula. The large fibula is about 4 inches long, and in shape and decoration it belongs to a wide-spread class, found in Germany, Denmark, and Scandinavia, as well as Great Britain. The decoration consists of rude scrolls and uncouth animal forms and heads—the eyes often of stones, but this, however, is not the case with this Worcestershire example. Each limb terminates with such a head, and springs from a central panel-like body. A large number of similarly decorated articles (mostly fibulæ) were unearthed at Fairford, Gloucestershire, on the site of an Anglian cemetery, many years ago. Another small series, consisting of five spear-heads, a knife, and an excellent example of Anglo-Saxon sword, with bronze sheath with silvered bronze fittings, was found during the construction in 1838 of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway, in the vicinity of Eckington. According to a work on this county by Mr. Allies, that I consulted, four iron umbos of shields were also found on this occasion. There are none with the above, but elsewhere in the museum are several of this period, unlabelled, which, I presume, are the missing ones.

Coming to objects of mediæval date in this room—six or seven encaustic tiles from St. Mary Witton, Droitwich, are not particularly remarkable; two have half-obliterated inscriptions, and the rest have decorative devices frequently met with elsewhere. It



may be mentioned in this connection, that an encaustic tile-kiln—probably the one at which these were fired—was discovered at this place many years ago, and was for a long time mistaken for a Roman salt work! Some broken alabaster carvings which were found in St. Michael's Church, Worcester, when it was pulled down in 1839, appear to have belonged to a *redos*. One has the figure of the Holy Mother and Infant; another that of the crucifix with SS. Mary and John; and all are covered with traces of colour and gold. Besides these, there are two bronze candlesticks of unusual design, of probably the sixteenth century; glass bottles from Powick; several earthenware jugs and mugs; pewter tankards and plates; a prick-spur; and dusty crossbows, old-fashioned guns, breast plates, helmets, and other details of armour, hanging too high up on the walls for easy inspection without a pair of steps. And of still later date, are a pocket-knife, key, and coin of the time of Elizabeth; three old watches half hidden in the darkness at the back of one of the cases; and a leathern barrel-shaped bottle from Stoulton Vicarage.

A miscellaneous collection was bequeathed by Canon Winnington Ingram in 1887. It consists of Egyptian odds and ends; fragments of Roman pottery; Roman lamps; a Roman nude statuette in bronze; a bronze palstave; and other similar things. Near, but whether of the same collection, I cannot say, is an extremely fine British 'food vase' or cinerary urn—it is difficult to say which. It is made of red clay, and stands on three feet, about 9 inches high altogether. Around the shoulder is a groove, with about half a dozen perforated loops. The decoration of the lip consists of horizontal parallel lines; and that of the neck and body, of punctures. Associated with this is a small blackish globular vessel about 4 inches high, and a small stone stoup, obviously of mediæval date.

Perhaps the most puzzling object in this room is an engraved stone which was found in the centre of the wall just above the crown of the chancel arch of Pirton Church, near Worcester, in 1865. It is here illustrated from a rough sketch in my note-book, and another supplied by the present rector of the church, Rev. H. F. Bennett, who kindly communicated some particulars of it at the

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same time. It is about 4 inches by 5½ inches, and is carved out of fine white stone. It is evidently a mould from which to cast metal badges, but for what purpose is rather uncertain. It will be noticed that the chief and central object of the device is the crucifix. Below are SS. Mary and John standing on pedestals. Above the former is the moon; and above the latter the sun, or a star. At the foot of the cross is a chalice. Immediately above its right limb is a bishop, mitred, and holding a crosier; while above all is a cruciform church, with a lofty central spire.



J.W.

Mr. Bennett writes: "I have in my possession letters from various authorities on ecclesiastical antiquities who have examined the stone, but none of them are able to come to any definite conclusion as to its date and purpose. Mr. Gambier Parry assigns to it the date 1120 A.D., and thinks that it is a memorial of the building or rebuilding of the church. He has a drawing taken from the church of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle, with exactly similar figures and types upon it. It is on record that Pirton Church was dedicated by the then Bishop of Worcester in

c

1286, and some authorities ascribe to it that date. . . . It may have been the mould in which were cast metal badges commemorating the dedication by the Bishop." It seems hardly likely that so ordinary a circumstance should have so extraordinary a memorial. If it does commemorate the rebuilding or dedication, it is only reasonable to regard the figure of the church as intended for that of Pirton; but surely this obscure village has never possessed a church of such cathedral-like form and proportions? The dates above assigned to it are both too early. The character of the spire, the tall mitre, and the pedestals, indicate the fourteenth century as nearer the mark. The editor of this magazine inclines to the theory that it was the mould from which to cast the badge of some guild or hospital founded by a bishop, and he assigns *circa* 1300 as its earliest date. He also scouts the notion that it was used for impressing the Host or sacramental wafer, as has been suggested: the large priest's-wafer being always circular, and it would have been profane to put such a diversity of emblems and memorials on it. The figures on each side of the cross, it will be noticed, are partly cut away, as if the design had been carved by the artificer before he was aware it had to be cut out.

Proceeding to the south gallery of the large museum room, we cast a glance *en route* at the instructive series of electrotypes of ancient coins presented by the British Museum Trustees, and the mostly-unlabelled Pleistocene bones, in wall cases at the head of the stairs. Most of the exhibits of this gallery are rather of ethnographical than antiquarian value, and unfortunately the latter as a rule are unlabelled or inadequately so. There is a scattered collection of Egyptian antiquities, such as sepulchral vases, amulets, crocodile and ibis mummies, statuettes, a sycamore head-rest from Thebes, etc. There are Greek and Roman oddments—bricks, tiles, pottery, fragments of tessellated pavements, and a piece of lead piping from Leicester; British potsherds from the vicinity of Edinburgh; Mexican pottery with grotesque faces; and to take a long leap back in time, palæolithic flint implements, bones, and samples of ossiferous breccia from the caves of Perigord, huge flint flakes and cores from those of Pressigny, and *hâches*

from the celebrated Pleistocene gravels of St. Acheul. Now a jump forward to mediæval and modern times, there are a series of facsimiles of ecclesiastic, monastic, and royal seals; a scold's bridle or brank, almost complete; and a bottle of wine, "supposed to be Rhenish," which was found in 1823 in the cellar of an old house near the Mansion House, London, where it had lain since the Great Fire. I wonder what this two-centuries-old wine tastes like now!

The most interesting group of objects (all unlabelled!) in this gallery, consists of a series of fine earthen vessels and two thin bowls, apparently of bronze. Like the British sepulchral pottery, these earthen vessels are all, or are mostly, handmade, and sparingly decorated with right-line devices; but their shapes and their delicate workmanship are far superior. Several are Roman in shape; others so accord to the Silesian ware described in the Cardiff museum article of last August that I feel compelled to assign them a similar source and age. One of these vessels is peculiarly interesting. It is globular, with a contracted mouth and recurved lip, and its rounded bottom has marks of fire and smoke. A very similar vessel, but with less contracted mouth, which I described and illustrated in the *Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society's Journal* for 1889, was found during the excavation of Rains Cave, Derbyshire, several years ago. It had similar fire marks, indicating that it was used as a cauldron for boiling liquids; and its rounded shape rendered it admirably adapted for the purpose.

*Erratum.*—For "marshland" in the first line of the Hereford Museum article last month, read "Marchland."



## Norman Work in the Nave Triforium of Beverley Minster.

By JOHN BILSON, F.R.I.B.A.



THE question whether the Norman arches at the back of the triforium in certain bays of the nave of Beverley Minster are *in situ*, or whether they are only stones from the Norman church reused by the fourteenth-century

builders, is one of considerable importance in its bearing on the architectural history of the church, and on the character of the older nave which was replaced by the existing one, begun in the thirteenth, and finished in the fourteenth century. This question was discussed at some length on the occasion of the visit of the Yorkshire Archaeological Association to Beverley on the 28th of September last. The discussion, however, certainly did not decide the point—at all events in the direction indicated by a note in the *Antiquary* of November last (p. 187). Indeed, the theory that these arch-stones are *in situ* is so emphatically disproved by the facts, that, had it not been advocated by so able an antiquary as Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, I should scarcely have thought it worthy of serious refutation. I think I shall be able to show, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the "antiquaries of the district" (with whom Mr. C. C. Hodges, of Hexham, who took part in the discussion, agreed) were right in believing these arch-stones to be simply old material reused.

In order to make the matter clear to those who are not familiar with Beverley Minster, it may be well, before discussing the disputed work, to refer briefly to the general character of the building. The choir and transepts are (with the exception of later alterations of minor importance) entirely of fully developed Early English work, for which the year 1235 may be taken as a good central date. This work includes the first bay of the nave westward of the great crossing (with the exception of the clerestory), and the first pier of the main arcade on each side west of the crossing piers. This thirteenth-century work was rendered necessary by the recorded fire of 1188, and there can be little doubt that the Norman nave remained standing until the work of rebuilding was resumed in the fourteenth century. Westward of the bay next the crossing, the nave is of Curvilinear work (of about 1335), with the exception of the Perpendicular work at the west end, with which we are not now concerned.

The triforium, which is here a blind-story, consists of a very beautiful double arcade, somewhat similar in general design to the wall arcades of St. Hugh's choir at Lincoln. The trefoiled arches of the outer arcade are

supported by detached clustered shafts. Behind this outer arcade is an inner one of pointed arches, resting on short single shafts, the positions of which coincide with the centre-lines of the arches of the outer arcade. The points of the inner arches are covered by the capitals of the outer shafts.

The fourteenth-century builders of the nave not only followed the heights of main arcade, triforium, and clerestory of the earlier work, but also adhered to its general design. Their triforium, with the exception of the details of mouldings, etc., and the substitution of stone shafts for Purbeck ones, is an exact reproduction of the Early English design, even retaining the dog-tooth ornament in the outer arches and in the jambs next the vaulting shafts. The photographic illustration of the angle of the nave and north transept shows the two eastern bays of the nave. The junction of the thirteenth and fourteenth century masonry can be readily distinguished in the spandrels of the main arcade.\*

Behind the double arcade of the triforium is a thin wall, and behind this the space between the square buttresses is covered by a semicircular arch (one in each bay) of one square order, which carries the outer thickness of the clerestory wall. These semicircular arches are continued throughout the church, the only difference in the design of the back of the bays being that the thirteenth-century buttresses have chamfered plinths, which do not occur in the fourteenth-century work.†

But in the second and third bays of the nave west of the crossing—*i.e.*, in the first and second bays west of the point where the thirteenth-century builders stopped—these semicircular arches, on both sides of the church, are enriched with chevrons, and a single voussoir similarly ornamented occurs immediately above the east jamb of the arch in the fourth bay on the north side.

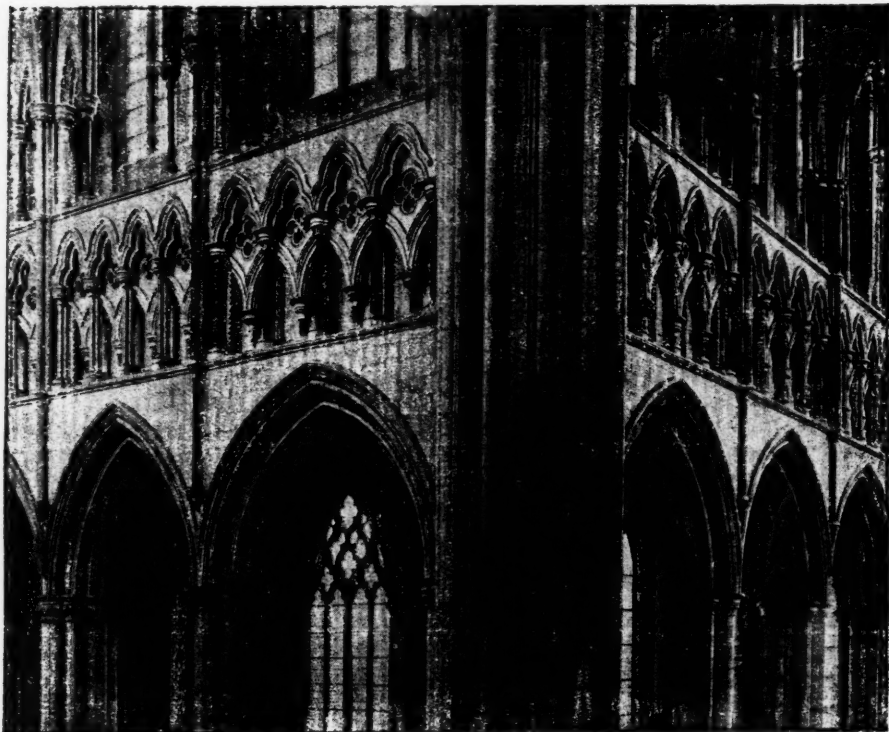
\* We are indebted to Mr. C. C. Hodges, of Hexham, for permission to reproduce part of one of his admirable series of architectural photographs. They are the best with which we are acquainted.—ED.

† An illustration of these arches at the back of the triforium appears on p. 12 of a paper by the Rev. J. L. Petit, in the York volume of the Archaeological Institute, 1846, which also contains a plan, bay of transept, and other illustrations.

The bays on the north side, together with the thirteenth-century bay between them and the north transept, are shown in elevation, plan, and section on the accompanying illustration. All the masonry joints shown have been accurately noted on the spot, and those within the arches in bays II. and III. have been measured stone for stone. As the space between the aisle vault and its roof is quite dark, a measured drawing can only

is of the same detail, but the pier D on the east side of bay II. on the north side does not occur on the south side, the eastern side of the arch being there treated in the same manner as the western.

It will be noticed that the chevron ornament consists of a moulding sunk on the face and soffit of the voussoir, the angle remaining intact, and not "indented" as is more usually the case. I think it will not be dis-



BEVERLEY MINSTER: VIEW ACROSS THE ANGLE OF NAVE AND NORTH TRANSEPT.

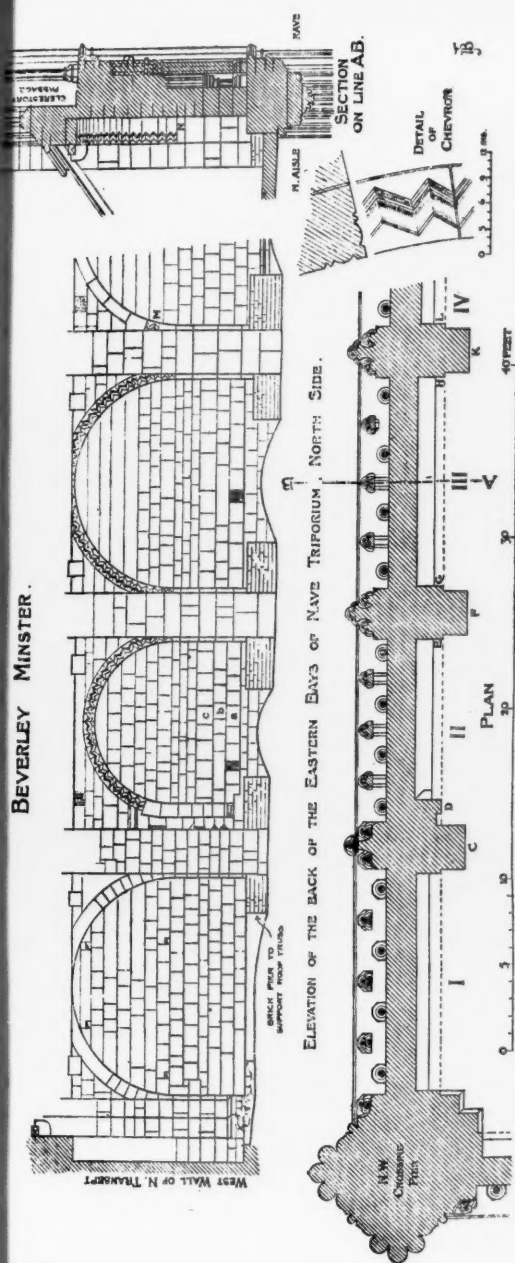
be made with some difficulty and much labour, which must explain the omission of some of the vertical joints in bay I., and in the upper part of the other bays. The omission is, however, perfectly obvious, and does not affect any point of importance. In every other respect I have spared no pains to make the drawing absolutely correct.

The two corresponding arches on the south side are exactly similar, and the chevron

puted that this chevron cannot be later than 1130, however much earlier it may be. It necessarily follows that it cannot possibly be contemporary with any masonry worked with the claw-tool.

A very important point is the nature of the stone used in the work of the different periods. The whole of the thirteenth-century work, as far as the first bay west of the crossing, and the many Norman stones which





have been reused, are entirely of an oolitic stone from Newbald, some eight miles west of Beverley. The stone used throughout the Curvilinear and Perpendicular work is a magnesian-limestone from the neighbourhood of Tadcaster. The two stones are of very different character, and Tadcaster stone nowhere occurs in the Early English work. My own observation in this respect, as well as in the examination of the masonry to be described below, has been confirmed by Mr. Harper, the intelligent mason who has been engaged during the last two or three years in repointing the masonry of the Minster.

To come now to the question at issue. Are these chevron arches *in situ*, in which case we must regard them as the triforium arches of the Norman nave, or are they merely so many old stones reused by the fourteenth-century builders? It should be noted that the advocates of the former theory hold that the masonry enclosed by these arches, as well as the arches themselves, is Norman work *in situ*. On general grounds alone, this is improbable. A glance at the plan and section of the triforium will be sufficient to show that its structural design is of the fully developed Gothic type, in which the strength of the construction is concentrated in the supports, and the intervening masonry made as light as possible. And, as Mr. Hodges pointed out, the *in situ* theory implies the existence of a *closed wide-arched* Norman triforium, *with its rear-arch decorated with the chevron*. Such decoration of the rear-arch, even in the richest Norman work, would surely be unique in the case of an *open* wide-arched triforium, and would be still more improbable in a *closed* wide-arched triforium, a feature which in itself would be anomalous in a Norman church. Let the advocates of the *in situ* theory quote a parallel example, either in England or Normandy.

Then, since the thirteenth-century rebuilding was undoubtedly commenced in the eastern transepts, and since the rear arches of the triforium spring from the same level all round the church, if we assumed that these Norman arch-stones were *in situ*, we should be obliged to adopt one of two conclusions: either (1) the Early English builders, working as they were doing to an

entirely new design, took their triforium level from that of the earlier choir, which must therefore have corresponded in height with the nave triforium—a conclusion unlikely in itself and opposed to what is known of the history of the early choir; or (2) they must have intentionally worked to the level of the nave triforium a hundred feet away, which, considering that they were building to a new design altogether, is absurd. The correspondence in height could not be accidental.

So much for general considerations. Let us now examine the evidence afforded by the masonry itself.

The arches of the main nave arcade below these chevron-arched triforium bays (II. and III.) are the work of the Early English and Curvilinear periods, the eastern abutment of the arch in bay II. being Early English, and the arch in bay III. entirely Curvilinear. The first pier west of the crossing is Early English; those further west are Curvilinear (Tadcaster stone); and, as these piers measure on plan less than 3 feet between the inner angles of the clustered shafts, they cannot possibly be casings of Norman cores. The spandrils of the nave arcade are also of fourteenth-century work in bays II. and III., except the eastern side of the spandril in bay II., which is of the thirteenth century. There is, therefore, no Norman work *in situ* in these two bays from the floor of the church up to the base of the triforium.

Let us now examine the back of the triforium wall *within* the chevron-arches. As the three arguments quoted in the note before referred to (p. 187) were drawn more particularly from bay II. on the north side, I select this bay for consideration in detail.

1. In the discussion to which reference has been made, the axed stones in this wall were adduced as a proof that it was Norman masonry *in situ*. As will be seen from the illustration, the three courses immediately above the bottom of the triforium, marked *a*, *b*, and *c*, are of square-looking stones, 10 inches, 10 inches, and 11 inches in height respectively, and almost every stone is axed. But these three courses *exactly correspond* in height with the base, shaft, and cap of the inner arcade of the triforium! It is surely too much to suppose that the fourteenth-century builders fixed the height of the base,

shaft, and cap of this arcade to agree with the three Norman courses into which they are bonded. Above these three lower courses are three thin courses, in which almost every stone is claw-tooled; and above these again the masonry is of square stones in deeper courses, consisting of both axed and claw-tooled stones, the latter being the more numerous. We have therefore in the whole wall at least as many claw-tooled as axed stones. The wall itself is only 20 inches in thickness, and into the front of it the triforium arcade is bonded.

2. The wide joints of the masonry were advanced as a proof of its Norman date. These are to be seen only in the three lowest courses, but they simply result from the unevenness of the beds and joints of the stones themselves, which are actually in places walled as close as it was possible to place them. On the south side the joints are not particularly wide, and the proportion of axed stones is even smaller than on the north side.

3. The fact that the bays II. and III. on the north side alone are whitewashed was the remaining argument for the *in situ* theory. The whitewash commences on the pier D on the east side of bay II., and extends up to the angle of the jamb L on the east side of bay IV., but it stops short of the single chevron stone M in the latter bay. Since the whitewash thus extends over more claw-tooled stones than axed, and since it is continued over the piers which (as I shall presently show) are undoubtedly fourteenth-century masonry, it cannot possibly be Norman whitewash. The two corresponding bays on the south side of the church have not been whitewashed at all. All the chevron voussoirs on this side, as well as the single chevron stone M, show traces of whitewash in the hollows of the mouldings, but the whitewash does not extend over the joints.

It is, therefore, quite evident that the triforium wall within the arches of bays II. and III. contains no Norman masonry *in situ*, but that both Norman and Early English stones were reused there by the fourteenth-century builders.

It only remains now to examine the piers which support these chevron arches, and here the nature of the stone used definitely

decides their date. The pier D on the east side of bay II., on the north side of the nave, is built on a claw-tooled corbel, above which are three axed stones, and above again are three claw-tooled stones, all being of Newbald stone. The piers E, G, H and L are built entirely of Tadcaster stone, with the exception of a single Newbald stone on the east side of bay III. (marked N on the section), which is used immediately under the chevrons to make out the space between them and the next bed. On the south side every stone in the piers corresponding with E, G, and H is Tadcaster. The buttresses F and K are also entirely built of Tadcaster stone, at any rate up to the springing of the arches. As no Tadcaster stone was used in any part of the building before the end of the thirteenth century, the piers between bays II. and III., and between III. and IV., which support the chevron arches, are undoubtedly fourteenth-century work. The difference in the character of the masonry will be seen in the illustration. The pier D (the pier of junction) is fourteenth-century work, built with old stones reused.

What, then, remains for Norman work *in situ*? Nothing but arches of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 12 feet span, of a single ring of voussoirs,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth on the face. No one who has studied the manner in which the mediæval builders worked is likely to contend that they would attempt the extremely difficult engineering feat of propping up these arches of a single order while they rebuilt everything below and around them.

To sum up briefly—the difficulty of assuming a *closed wide-arched* Norman triforium, with its rear-arch decorated with chevrons; the inherent improbabilities arising out of the known order of procedure of the thirteenth-century builders, and the nature of the structural design; the fact that all the work in the two bays in question below the triforium is thirteenth or fourteenth century work; that in the walls within the chevron arches there are on the whole considerably more claw-tooled stones than axed ones; that where the axed stones occur in any quantity their beds continue the beds of the fourteenth-century triforium arcade; that the so-called Norman whitewash covers axed and claw-tooled stones alike, and that it covers

also fourteenth-century masonry of Tadcaster stone; that the wide joints, where they occur, are simply the result of the unevenness of the beds and joints of the stones; and that the piers which support these chevron arches west of the pier of junction are entirely of Tadcaster stone, and therefore fourteenth-century work—all combine to prove in the most unmistakable manner, that these Norman arches cannot possibly be *in situ*.

Other minor arguments might be advanced—such as the extremely irregular manner (especially on the south side) in which the chevrons meet at the arch-joints, and the irregularity of the curve of one of the arches on the south side. But I think that nothing further need be said to show that this is simply a case of the reuse of old material from the Norman nave by the fourteenth-century builders who so admirably completed the beautiful conception of their predecessors of the earlier century.



## Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

By F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

### NO. VIII.



THE last quarter of 1892 has yielded a fairly large number of finds to be catalogued in these notes on Roman Britain. Many of them are naturally of no great importance, possessing little individual interest beyond that awakened by the sight of any ancient object, and acquiring real value only when compared with other finds of similar origin or character. We have, however, a possible Forum at Colchester, a promising villa at Cambridge, and a highly-interesting inscription at Carlisle, while the minor finds are abundant.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES. — South of the Thames there is little to report. Silchester is for the moment silent; the excavators closed their work on November 2, and have betaken themselves and their spoils into winter quarters at Burlington House. Mean-



while the "church" continues to attract well-deserved attention. My own views of Silchester itself and of its "church" have been set forth at some length in the London *Guardian*, and it remains for me here only to wish full success to these very important excavations and their able managers. Other finds, reported as Roman, from the southern counties seem to be post-Roman, or at any rate not Roman. Such are skeletons with objects of domestic use found in Wareham Road, Dorchester (Dorset), numerous skeletons, arms, and miscellaneous objects found on Highdown Hill, just west of Worthing, and "Roman urns with human remains" dug up at Malling. The second-named find included four fourth-century Roman coins, but such are not seldom present among Saxon burial ornaments. No doubt all these finds will be properly described elsewhere.

**EASTERN COUNTIES.**—Colchester, as usual, presents us with several finds. The Castle Baily, and the meadows below it, as Dr. Laver tells me, are being made into a public park, and during the construction of a path through the lowest point of the rampart at the north-west corner, traces of a wall were found. This wall was discovered to exist also under the higher rampart, west, and north, and east, round the Baily. It is undoubtedly Roman, and probably had some relation to another Roman wall, 30 feet from it; and a Roman drain also showed itself at this place. Some (probably Saxon) skeletons were unearthed at the same point. In the meadow below the Baily debris of Roman houses appeared in several spots, but only one pavement was found, composed of red tesserae. A large number of half-round bricks, like those now used for coping, and a still larger number of small bricks  $4 \times 3 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ , were also found. The former of these two kinds was probably intended for columns, the latter for flooring, for which it was also used at Silchester. It has been conjectured that these discoveries may be connected with the Forum of Camulodunum, but this is at present not quite certain. One is glad to be able to say that the walls, pavements, and detached objects thus found will be carefully preserved, while a full record will be kept in the papers of the Society of Antiquaries (meeting of December 8). Since these finds were made in October more have

been found elsewhere in Colchester, notably two pieces of red, white, and black pavement with spiral border pattern, discovered in Queen Street, and removed to the Castle museum.

Equally interesting in other ways is the discovery of a Roman villa at Swaffham, about nine miles from Cambridge. At the date of writing I am not aware that much has been discovered which can be called characteristic, but it is fairly certain that the work of exploration will be carried out, and there is good hope of a very successful issue. A sketch of the site appeared in the *Daily Graphic* (December 1), and an account of the find, by Professor McKenny Hughes, in the *Cambridge Review* (November 24).

**MIDLANDS.**—The only news from the Midlands is from my immediate neighbourhood, where some excavations have been carried out by Mr. J. C. Myres, Fellow of Magdalen, and others at Alchester, some ten miles north of Oxford. Notices of the undertaking have already appeared in these columns, and the results were exhibited by Mr. Myres to the Oxford Architectural Society on December 6. It is to be hoped that, though Mr. Myres leaves us shortly for Greece, the Alchester excavations will yet be continued. In their humble way, they promise results of real importance.

**WALES.**—I am not aware of any new finds in Wales, but several Roman remains appear to have turned up in Cardiff (*Western Mail*, October 20), notably a bit of "Samian" stamped of PRIM. The exact character of Roman Cardiff seems, however, still uncertain.

**YORKSHIRE, ETC.**—At York, as Canon Raine tells me, a leaden coffin was found about a month ago during the building of a new parcels office at the railway-station. The coffin contained the remains of a child of some ten or twelve years old, with some ornaments, sixteen pins (four of jet, the rest of bone) at the head, and at the feet three glass vessels, fourteen bars of jet belonging to a necklace, 250 jet beads belonging to another very finely-wrought necklace, a third jet necklace, a small armlet of pearls and hyacinths, a string of blue glass beads 4 feet long, and a string of coral nearly 9 feet long. With these were two coins, which, if decipherable, will afford some clue to the date of the interment. Canon Raine has done good service in being able to preserve the

details of this interesting find, which I hope will be added to the already numerous specimens of burials in the admirable museum under his care.

The Grassington find, to which I alluded in my last article, appears to be certainly not Roman. Professor Boyd Dawkins writes to me that, so far as he knows, there are no Roman remains at Grassington camp. It is the usual pre-Roman camp and village, belonging probably to the Bronze Age, to which the interments may certainly be referred.

On the other hand, undoubted Roman antiquities have turned up a little to the south, at Brough, near Bradwell in Derbyshire, in the course of constructing a new weir for a corn-mill just at the junction of the rivers Noe and Rother. The site is a well-known one, recognised as Roman 150 years ago, and the newer finds include mainly bricks and tiles.

**HADRIAN'S WALL.**—From the wall and its district several items have to be recorded. The Binstocher altar to the *Matres ollototae sive transmarinae* has been given by Mr. J. E. Newby to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries. It will, of course, be kept excellently at Newcastle, but it is perhaps a pity that it is thus severed from the other Binstocher remains now stored in the Durham University Museum. In the west, at Hardknot, the excavations of the Cumberland archaeologists under Chancellor Ferguson came to a successful conclusion with a visit in excellent weather on September 21. A full account of the remains, by Mr. Ferguson, was printed in the *Cumberland Pacquet* (September 22), and a shorter criticism by myself appeared in the *Athenæum* (October 22). On the Wall itself, a centurial stone has been dug up in the Mucklebank wall-turret, and, among smaller objects, a stamped amphora handle, as Mr. R. Blair tells me. Still more important is a fourth-century tombstone of one Flavius Antigonius Papias found in the Roman cemetery on Gallows Hill, Carlisle. The importance of this find has been rather missed by those who have discussed it in print, but I think there can be no doubt that it is of the date mentioned, and I think it is very possibly Christian. It will, I understand, be added to the new museum now being built at Tullie House. I may also mention here that Dr. Hodgkin's

plan for promoting excavations in the Wall and *vallum* is finding a good measure of support, as it thoroughly deserves to do, and operations will probably commence next summer.

**LITERATURE.**—The literature of the quarter is not extensive. The third part of Dr. Holder's useful *Alt-celtischer Sprachschatz* (Teubner) contains several articles of interest to English antiquaries, notably those on *Brigantes*, *Britanni*, *Caledonia*, *Cantium*, *Calleva*, though unfortunately the latter is treated as the name of two separate places. This, it is to be feared, is not the sole case where English antiquarian literature has misled foreign scholars. Mr. Garnier's *History of Landed Gentry* (Sonnenschein) contains some remarks on the relation between the Romano-British and Saxon land systems. I may, perhaps, add that Mr. Charles Bloomfield's *Old Roman City* (Holness), though commencing with allusions to Silchester, is not an archaeological work, but a small popular account of some persecutions of ancient and modern days. More important is the appearance of the *Index of Archaeological Papers* for 1891, published by the Society of Antiquaries. So far as I can judge it is well done, though I am personally accused of contributing to a periodical for which I have never had the honour to write. The contents of the *Academy*, the *Athenæum*, and one or two similar papers, ought, perhaps, to have been included in this index.

Christchurch, Oxford,  
December 8, 1892.



### The Monument of John Lord D'Arcy and Meinhill, Selby Abbey Church.

**T**HE supposed superior sanctity of monastic churches caused them to be the favourite places of sepulture amongst those of high rank in the Middle Ages. One of the greatest losses we have sustained through the destruction of these churches has been the magnificent array of monuments, both of clerics and laity, that have gone with them. The monumental glories of such buildings as West-

minster, Gloucester or Tewkesbury are enough to show us how rich must have been the stores of Bury St. Edmunds, Lewes, Reading, Coventry or Fountains. In the choir of the last church there lies, still *in situ*, an empty stone coffin, the cover gone, between two of the pier bases, in that highly favoured position so often sought by royalty, to the west of the high altar. And the splendid fragments of effigies, preserved in the courtroom at the same place, are sufficient evidence of what this one church once contained.

Selby, though a mitred abbey and a royal foundation, does not seem, so far as we know, to have been much sought as a burial-place by the noble families around, only one important monument having survived to our own times.

John Lord D'Arcy and Meinhill died on December 9, 1411. He had made a will in which, after many pious wishes, he says that he wishes his body to be entombed in the church of the Austin Canons Priory of Gisburn in Cleveland, or in the church of the Abbey of Selby, just as his executors might see to be the better. It is fortunate that Selby was chosen, as the priory church of Guisborough has all but vanished; and had the burial been there, there had been no occasion for these lines to have been penned.

Lord D'Arcy was duly buried in a favoured place under the fourth arch from the east on the south side of the beautiful new choir of St. Germain's Church, and in due time his heirs placed over his tomb a large and costly alabaster monument of the class known by the distinctive appellation of altar tombs. The design was a good one, and provided a broad step on the floor; then a fine plinth with a double suite of mouldings, to give height to the monument; then a grand panelled and arcaded dado, filled with beautifully sculptured angels, standing on brackets with their wings outspread, and holding on their breasts large shields on which were displayed a noble array of the heraldic insignia of the dead lord, his wife and relations, amongst whom were some of the greatest warriors of that age—names around which such a singular fascination has been thrown by the gifted "Wizard of the North." The effigy on the tomb was an alabaster figure representing Lord D'Arcy in the armour of

his time, his head resting on a tilting helm which carried a panache or crest of feathers, his feet against a lion crouching on the ground, his left arm was holding his shield, his hands were raised and laid together on his breast, which was covered by his jupon embroidered with his own arms impaling those of the noble lady who had been his companion in life; and he looked like what he was intended to look like, a devout warrior in his sleep. One, two centuries pass away, and though the Reformation has come and made great changes in Selby Abbey, for the black-robed Benedictines have gone and only one poor clerk reads the services and preaches to the people, yet the beautiful tomb still remains where it did; it has had a few chips and knocks, but no one thinks of disturbing it. In 1641 Sir William Dugdale was Garter King-at-Arms to his Majesty Charles I. He visited Selby, saw the tomb, and wrote an account of it as follows:

"Ex australi parti chori."

On surcoat: Azure semée of crosses crosslet, three sexfoils argent (D'Arcy, impaling Barry of six argent and azure Grey of Wilton).

On south side of tomb:

1. A sexfoil between crosses crosslet (D'Arcy).
2. Two bars (Grey of Wilton).
3. A lion rampant within a bordure engrailed (Grey of Heton).
4. A bend (probably Scrope).
5. A lion rampant within a bordure engrailed (Grey of Heton).

On east end of tomb:

1. A lion rampant within a bordure engrailed (Grey of Heton).
2. Two bars, a label of five points (Grey of Wilton).

North side of tomb:

1. A saltire (Nevill).
2. Quarterly i. and iv., sable, a cross engrailed or (Willoughby); ii. and iii., gules, a cross moline argent (Clifford or Bec).
3. Quarterly i. and iv., gules, three water bougets argent (Roos); ii. and iii., azure, two bars gemelles, a chief or (Meinhill).
4. Azure, three chevrons braced, a chief or (Fitz Hugh).
5. A bend (probably Scrope).

Lord D'Arcy's father had married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thos. Grey of Heton, and his grandfather Elizabeth Baroness Meinhill, daughter of Lord Meinhill, and whose mother was a daughter of William Lord de Roos. These two had both been buried at Guisborough. Lord D'Arcy married Margaret,

daughter of Henry Grey of Wilton, and his son, who probably had the erecting of the tomb, married Eleanor, daughter of Henry Fitz Hugh, Lord Fitz Hugh by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Grey. Thus the presence of most of the coats on the tomb is accounted for. The two grand-daughters of Lord D'Arcy were co-heiresses, one marrying Sir James Strangways, the other Sir John Conyers. The barony of D'Arcy is still in abeyance between these two families.

After Sir William Dugdale's visit, we hear nothing more of the tomb till James Mountain, a worthy Selby man, published "*The History of Selby, ancient and modern: containing the Most Remarkable Transactions, Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military, from the earliest Accounts to the present Period, interspersed with portions of General History connected with the Subject,*" in 1800. He fully appreciated the interest and beauty of the D'Arcy monument, and devotes many lines to a description of it on page 98 of his book.

"Between the chancel and south isle under the arch is an elevated horizontal monument of stone, bearing the effigies of a man in armour.

"At the east end or foot of the monument is a shield with a lyon rampant; the two escocheons on the north side next the foot are defaced; the third bears quarterly, first, three water badgets, Ross; second, two bars; third, as second, and fourth as first.

"On the fourth escocheon, three fusills in fesse. On the fifth a saltire. On the sixth shield, quarterly; first and second defaced; third a cross patonee; fourth defaced.

"On the south side, next to the feet, an escocheon, whereon are two bars, a chief chequer."

Mr. Mountain made several mistakes; but we are indebted to him for telling us how the monument stood, and from him we learn that the east end of it was isolated, while the head, or west end, was against the column, and so displayed no heraldry.

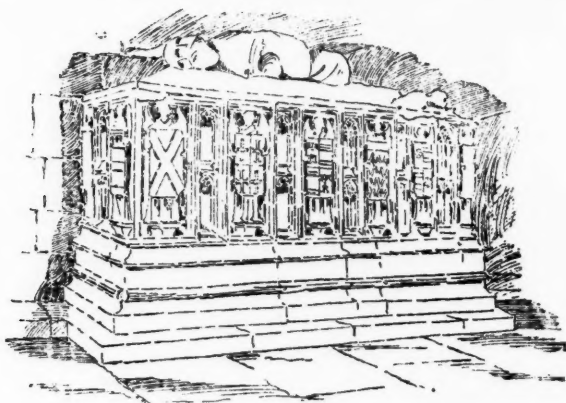
We pass on to the middle of the nineteenth century. Selby Abbey had seen many changes, had suffered much damage, had escaped many dangers, but still retained much that was beautiful, that was old, and that had a living and abiding interest to all who saw it.

What more so than its monuments?—the finest of which was the D'Arcy monument still standing where it was placed. Though hacked and scratched, and partly broken, it was still a monument, and represented a great man long since passed away. It was at the time that what is known as the Gothic Revival was in full flow. A revival of what may be asked? Nothing was really revived; but men thought they would do things as they did them in the Middle Ages, and so they pulled the churches about and thought they put them back again as they had been in the Middle Ages. The time came in 1852 for Selby Abbey to be put back again, and the choir was resealed, and the old monks' stalls, which had not been moved since they left them, were pulled out and moved away; the D'Arcy monument was also pulled to pieces. It was too good to throw away, and in 1852 men had consciences, so they moved it to the east wall of the church and set it up again under the east window. It was a good deal damaged in the process, and it was not all set up again, for out of the twelve shields which Dugdale saw, only eight got put back, and they did not get their old places again. We suppose the more shattered parts were thrown away, and, as one side was now against a wall, they thought they could be done without. They fastened the remains of the effigy on the monument with cement, and cemented the pieces together, and there they left it. But changes succeed each other quickly in this nineteenth century, and the unlucky monument was not to remain long in peace. It was a fortunate thing that in 1641 Sir William Dugdale took the trouble to make a drawing of it, which drawing still exists; and it was equally fortunate that in January, 1890, an architect was at Selby, and he took the trouble to make another drawing of it as it stood under the east window, which is here given in reduced facsimile. Neither Sir William Dugdale nor the architect ever thought when he made his drawing that he was working for posterity, and that he was leaving a permanent record of the two positions of the ill-fated memorial. But no one ever dreamed of what was coming. In 1889 the old Vicar of Selby, whom many had known and all had loved, was dead, and a new vicar was



appointed. Many were glad to hear that he was going to "restore," as it is called, the abbey. Restoration that is restoration many will advocate, and but few object to. Innovation, though often resulting in disfigurement, most people speak temperately about, as they know that innovations can in most cases be removed. But when downright destruction takes place, no one should stand and hold his peace. In 1890 the D'Arcy monument was again taken down, the vicar, as he says, standing by. Why this was done has never been told. The place it occupied was not wanted, and has been made

Lord D'Arcy's splendid monument to make a modern credence table, and left the other parts of it lying about the church. Since the letters in the *Selby Times*, these pieces have all been put in one place, and that is all that can be said. The sublimity of impudence is reached by the words "and stand not far from the position they originally occupied." In Westminster Abbey is a bronze effigy of Queen Eleanor, which everyone knows is one of the most beautiful in England. If the authorities at Westminster were to melt this effigy down for the sake of the material it contains, and make a lectern



THE DESTROYED D'ARCY MONUMENT AS IT APPEARED JANUARY, 1890.

no use of. Why could it not have been left alone? The pieces are now lying on the floor and on a new bench table under the east window. During the space of nearly two years, during the so-called "restoration," many were lost, including the feet and lion of the effigy and one of the shields. What has become of these and of the base mouldings? The vicar shall speak. In a letter to the *Selby Times*, April 8, 1892, he says, in speaking of these lost pieces, "They have been incorporated with the credence table, and stand not far from the position they originally occupied." In plain English, he has used up some of the alabaster details of

of it, and place it in the choir of that church, and then plead it was not far from the place it originally occupied, what they would say would be true.

When Wyatt, who has been called an arch destroyer, played havoc in the choir of Salisbury Cathedral, he carefully rearranged all the removed monuments in the nave. We have seen that in 1852 the D'Arcy monument was respected, but it has remained for the present Vicar of Selby, in the year 1890, to out-Herod Herod as a modern iconoclast, and for the sake of material worth a few shillings to mutilate a fine monument beyond repair.



## Nooks and Corners of Herefordshire.\*

**T** is rather strange that the fair county of Hereford, abounding as it does in an infinite variety of picturesque and antiquarian detail, has hitherto received so little general attention from either artist or archæologist. For that very reason the volume before us, that would in any case be acceptable, is doubly welcome.

Many of the nooks and corners of this little-travelled shire, so happily free from all manufactures or commercial attraction, have been visited by Mr. Thornhill Timmins, and the results recorded with both pen and pencil.

There is but little fault to find with the author's pen. The style is pleasant, easy, and colloquial, without being disfigured by the modern faults of flippancy or would-be smartness. Archæology is evidently not Mr. Timmins's strong point, and, that being the case, the faults are few, and are chiefly those of a lack of preciseness. If the Shrove Tuesday "pancake bell" of Leominster was worth recording, it would have been better to have given its true origin; it certainly is not correct to say that little is known of Wigmore Abbey beyond what is recorded in Dugdale's *Monasticon*; and the font at Kilpeck is most assuredly not Saxon. But enough of these minor errors—it would be ungracious to pursue them further with regard to a book which has so few blemishes, and is for the most part quite delightful.

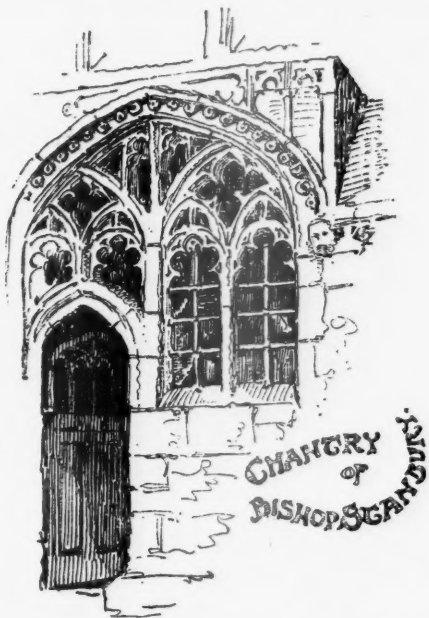
So many are the charming corners and nooks that have been effectively reproduced by Mr. Timmins's pencil, especially those of architecture (domestic, military, and ecclesiastical) in varying degree of preservation or decay, that the effect on our mind is just what such a book should produce—namely, a longing for summer weather, and other facilities, for personally visiting the villages and hamlets that abound in so much that is lovely and brimful of interest.

Through the courtesy of the publisher,

\* *Nooks and Corners of Herefordshire*, by H. Thornhill Timmins, with an introduction by Rev. Canon Phillott. Elliot Stock. Pp. ix., 160, one hundred and ninety-five illustrations by the author. Price £1 1s.

several of the smaller drawings, from the great profusion with which the book is adorned, have been selected, to enable the readers of the *Antiquary* the better to judge of Mr. Timmins's merits as an illustrator of those old-time architectural bits and curiosities, which have a special interest for antiquaries and ecclesiologists.

The city of Hereford cannot exactly be said to be in either a "nook" or "corner" of the county, but it receives brief and worthy treatment in the opening chapter. We select



the drawing of the entrance to the lovely little chantry-chapel of Bishop Stanbury, as a good example of the views that illustrate the capital of Herefordshire.

Herefordshire is exceptionally rich in half-timbered dwellings of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. By far the most curious, and in its way the most handsome of these constructions, is the remarkable pigeon-house, in an out-of-the-way situation at the Buttas, near Wormesley. This richly-carved building was erected by George and Elizabeth Karver in 1632. Their initials and date appear in raised panels on the front. We should scarcely have judged from the mere look that it was originally designed

as a pigeon-house, and cannot help thinking that the local tradition, named in the text, which states that it was first used as a falconry, rests upon a substantial basis.

volume affords an illustration—namely, that of Pembridge. This interesting old structure dates from the fourteenth century. The lower octagonal stage is of stone, and the upper



PIGEON-HOUSE AT THE BUTTAS.

In the full list that recently appeared in the *Antiquary* of the detached bell-towers of English churches, it will be recollected that Herefordshire figured largely. Of the most remarkable of these separate campaniles, this

part of wood, supported on four huge massive posts of timber, each formed of the trunk of a single tree. It contains a clock and a "ring" of bells. Mr. Timmins falls into the common blunder of writing about a "peal of bells."



In the tiny and secluded church of Rowlstone there are several quaint objects of interest. The most noteworthy of these are two exceedingly curious and unique old candle-brackets, supposed to be of four-

several parts of the stone-work, may probably have reference to the patron saint of the church, as it is dedicated to St. Peter.

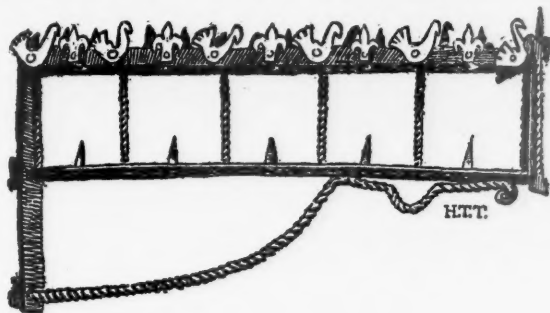
In the better-known district of Ross is a stately old mansion of good proportions,



THE CAMPANILE, FEMBRIDGE.

teenth century date, which project from the side-walls of the chancel. As shown in the accompanying sketch of one of them, these ironwork brackets are arranged to hold five long candles on the prickets of the lower

overlooking a beautiful reach of the Wye, that bears the name of Caradoc. It is chiefly of Elizabethan date, though the half-timbered portions seen from the terrace are of an earlier period. Mr. Timmins gives a



CANDLE-BRACKET, ROWLSTONE.

bar, which pass through, to steady them, five rings in the upper bar. The brackets, which are made to fold back against the wall, are ornamented with alternate cocks and fleurs-de-lys. The cocks, which also appear in

drawing of a charming projecting corner surmounted by a bell-turret.

We heartily wish that we had time and space to linger longer over this volume that tells so fully of the wealth of old timbered

houses of the once-proud borough and now humble village of Weobley; of the late Norman church of Kilpeck, with its apse and richly-sculptured treatment, rivalling the Derbyshire gem of Steetley; of the abbey church of Dore, with its late screen and buttressed columns; or of the supremely-interesting fortified dwelling-house of the Mynors of Treage, of late thirteenth-century date, occupied uninterruptedly from its foundation by the same family. But we



trust enough has been said to whet the reader's appetite, and we can safely promise him that if the volume is procured, he cannot (if a man of taste) be disappointed, but will be thankful to the reviewer who has drawn attention to its manifold attractions.



### Ragged Relics.

By REV. C. N. BARHAM.



**C** all forms of superstitious devotion which it is possible for men to indulge in, probably that of adorning trees and bushes with rags and other valueless votive or commemorative offer-

ings is the most curious. Yet it has been one of the most common and widely spread, alike in ancient and modern times. The Spartan virgins were accustomed to hang lotus wreaths upon a plane-tree which was consecrated to Helen. In the Grove of Ceres stood a hoary oak covered over with wreaths, garlands, and tablets; while Xerxes decorated a Lydian plane-tree with a profusion of golden robes and ornaments, afterwards leaving one of his band of immortals to guard it.

In the ninth century, the inhabitants of Najra'n, in Yemen, annually, upon a certain day, assembled around a large date-tree which stood outside the city, ornamented it with rich garments, and offered prayers to a spirit which spake to them from the tree.

Sacred trees have always abounded in Persia, where they are called "excellent trees," and are stuck all over with nails for fastening on pieces of clothing. Near the burial-places of saints may be seen small bushes, upon the branches of which are tied rags of every conceivable kind. The Persians believe that these rags acquire peculiar preservative virtues against sickness, and, substituting others, they take pieces away as talismans.

A similar custom prevails farther east. In South India pieces of cloth, or rags, are commonly fastened to bushes in places where persons have met with a violent death. In Afghanistan rags are stuck upon a prickly shrub, the thorns of which appear to be particularly poisonous at certain seasons of the year, apparently as a direct propitiatory act to the bush itself. In a sequestered valley at the foot of the Arnemally mountain range, in Coimbatore, Madras, may be seen eight huge stone images grouped around a granite pillar. Close to these are flowering trees, to whose branches are suspended scores of sandals, new and old, which are apparently thankofferings, or evidences of vows accomplished. In Tartary strips of cloth, upon which verses have previously been written, are similarly hung. In China, pieces of gilt paper; in Siberia, various nick-nacks; and on the banks of the Volga, the hides and bones of cattle are left to rot, as sacrifices to the air. The tomb of Zangata, the patron saint of Tashkend, is said, by those who have seen it, to look shabby because of the rams' horns

and bits of dirty rag which every pilgrim has felt it to be incumbent upon him to tie to some adjacent stick or tree. The older and more decayed the trees are, the more rags flutter upon them.

The American Indians have similar customs, which may possibly be regarded as evidences of their Asiatic origin. Thus Sir John Franklin describes a sacred tree upon which the Cree Indians hung strips of buffalo flesh, and pieces of coloured cloth. Mr. Darwin noticed the single standing sacred tree in Patagonia, which was revered by all Indians, and had bread, meat, cigars, rags, and pieces of cloth suspended from its branches by threads.

On the Fraser River the Indians are accustomed to suspend the dark-green blankets which belonged to the dead, together with the heads, hides, and hoofs of horses. In Mexico, also, there has stood, probably from before the discovery of the country by Cortez, a huge cypress-tree, which is hung with locks of coarse hair, coloured rags, and fragments of ribbon.

Some of those who read this article may possibly have seen the *Stock am Eisen*, which is the only remaining relic of the heathen sacred grove at Vienna, into which, before he started upon his wanderings, every apprentice was accustomed to drive a nail for luck. Rubenus, a travelling friar, who visited Esthonia in 1588, relates that he saw "a huge pine-tree of extraordinary height and bigness, the branches whereof were full of divers pieces of old cloth, and the roots covered with bundles of straw. On inquiring the meaning of this, he was told that the inhabitants adored the tree, and that the women, after a safe delivery, brought thither the bundles of hay." In the depths of the Black Forest, near St. Blaisen, but some little distance up a ravine, stands, or did stand at a recent date, a thorn-tree, very aged and decayed, from the few gaunt branches, as well as from the gnarled trunk, of which fluttered numerous pieces of rag, all of them of some shade of red. A very similar custom prevails in the Holy Land. Major Conder, in *Tent-work in Palestine*, observes: "Amongst the peculiar religious institutions of the country are the sacred trees, generally oaks or terebinths, with

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names taken from some sheikh to whom they belong; they are covered all over with rags, tied to the branches, which are regarded as acceptable offerings."

The custom of fastening rags, shreds, and such worthless votive offerings to bushes which grew near holy wells, and springs which were noted for health-giving properties, though now obsolete, once flourished in England and Scotland. Near to Newcastle, in the suburb of Benwell, a well which was once famous for such gifts still exists. The practice is not unknown in Ireland. Indeed, it survives in all countries where Roman Catholicism flourishes, which is not surprising when it is borne in mind that the Romish Church had a special prayer for blessing clouts used for the cure of diseases. At Wierre Effroy, in France, where the water of St. Godeleine's Well is esteemed efficacious for ague, rheumatism, gout, and all affections of the limbs, a heterogeneous collection of crutches, bandages, rolls of rag, and other rejected adjuncts of medical treatment is to be seen hanging upon the surrounding shrubs. These are intended as thankofferings, and testimonies of restoration. Other springs, famous for curing ophthalmia, abound in the same district; and here, too, bandages, shades, guards, and rags innumerable are exhibited.

Whatever may be the cause for keeping up the practice, its origin was unquestionably veneration for the dead, or a desire to render homage to some supernatural power. Whether men tore their clothes, broke their weapons, or rendered their domestic utensils useless, the object was the same. Thus fragments of ancient pottery, the debris of an African grave, or a Manipuri cairn, and the rag which flutters upon a bush, as well as the candle which gutters before an image of the Virgin, are all links in the chain which connects the dead past with the living present. In the good times of old, men yielded to the impulse to make some offering, how trifling soever, to the superior powers, as a mark of respect, an act of petition, or an acknowledgment of benefits received. Travellers far from home, with little about them that could be spared, would bestow some portion of their clothing at sacred spots, as representative of the com-

D

plete garment. Poor but pious pilgrims, who might have journeyed over half a continent, either as an act of penance, or in search of blessing, might regard even a rag or thread as an acknowledgment of the favour shown, or representative of the offering due to the well or tomb from whence they expected deliverance. So, partly from the necessities of the case, partly from changes of fashion, and most, perchance, from the disposition of us all to give little for much, rag-bushes, with the whole religious tribe of leaden images, sacred hearts, and wax candles, sprang into vogue. So that in religion, as in ordinary life, shams took the place of the real.

No more remarkable instance of the blending of those customs which sprang out of the pagan rag-tree exists than the celebrated shrine of Notre Dame de la Garde. This shrine is held in the highest veneration by the sailors who throng the Mediterranean ports, for all those who go down to the sea in ships, and exercise their business in the great waters, acknowledge the Black Virgin who looks down from her eyrie chapel upon the town and harbour of Marseilles. The interior of this chapel presents a truly marvellous spectacle, for it is a complete museum of offerings, of every conceivable variety and value, which cover the walls, cluster upon the ceilings, block the steps, and overflow into every nook and cranny of the edifice. Here are rejected crutches, models of limbs, garments, articles of jewellery, anchors, fish—of course, in model—models of ships, pieces of rope, candles, the produce of distant lands, with pictures—rude daubs—commemorating deliverances from storm and battle, rescues from imprisonment, with countless objects testifying to the recovery of the donors from sickness and divers diseases. Surely never did more multitudinous offerings than these hang before the famous statue of Æsculapius, or flutter upon the Thessalian oak, or, as Horace phrases it, "with streaming garments in the temple of the sea-god." Paganism can show no greater profusion of "cast-offs" than cluster around many a so-called Christian shrine, or flutter in the wind beside some health-restoring spring. It was no mere poet's fancy, but a close, true acquaintance with poor human

nature, combined with a knowledge of foible and credulity, which inspired Heine to write:

And whoso a waxen hand offers,  
His hand is healed of its sore,  
And whoso a wax foot offers,  
His foot will pain him no more.

It is by no means unlikely that the Maypoles, around which, in "merrie England" of the olden time, folks loved to dance, and which the Puritans called "a stinking idol," may be connected with rag-bearing trees and bushes. It was Keyser's opinion that the custom of the Maypole took its rise from the desire of the people to do honour to their King, who, seldom appearing at other times, was wont at that season to make a solemn procession to the Great Assembly held in the open air.

In a similar spirit of reverence, as well as of veneration of heroic deeds, shot-torn banners were hung upon the walls of sacred fanes. Such, tattered, torn, moth-eaten, discoloured, and dust-covered, may still be seen in some churches and cathedrals.

Old customs seem to be endued with a marvellous vitality. Although we no longer see the rag-bush about our chalybeate springs and holy wells, the Christmas-tree—that Anglicized German institution—tricked out with ribbons, coloured lights, and toys, has taken its place. The new saints are the children.\*



### Important Archæological Discovery at Goring, Sussex.

By JOHN SAWYER.

**H**IGHDOWN HILL, about a mile north-west of Goring Station, is surmounted by a well-defined earthwork of an irregular oval shape. This camp—the area of which measures 300 feet by about 180—is surrounded on the south, west, and east by a ditch and vallum, and falls abruptly away on the north side.

The owner of the land upon which the camp stands is Mr. Edward Henty, of Ferring, near Worthing, and it was while

\* The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to a paper on this subject by Mr. M. T. Walhouse.



preparations were being made by his directions for planting a clump of trees upon a portion of the camp that the discoveries about to be described were made during October and November, 1892. Highdown Hill is a delightful spot, from whence wide and varied views over land and sea can be obtained, and is a favourite resort of summer visitors.

Mr. M. A. Lower, in his useful *Compendious History of Sussex*, writing upon Goring, falls into a strange mistake, since he states (vol. i., page 199), speaking of the earthwork, "Within it is 'The Miller's Tomb,'" which he proceeds to describe.

The tomb in question—that of one John Olliver, an eccentric miller, who was buried in 1793 in a peculiar fashion with ceremonies of his own pre-arranging—stands at some distance below the camp, and to the east of it. I think, however, I am right in stating that Olliver's mill formerly stood within the camp at the south-west end.

The excavation—about 3 feet deep, and some 30 poles in extent—was, as already explained, trenched for planting a clump of trees. The surface-soil, on removing the turf, was found to be from 9 inches to 12 inches deep, and there is chalk rubble under. The trenches were dug north and south, and in the course of the work some fifty skeletons were unearthed lying upon the chalk. There can be no question as to the remains being those of Anglo-Saxons; but whether the area of the camp was used as a cemetery, or whether the remains are of those who fell in defending the camp, is a question I will not attempt to decide.

When visiting Highdown Hill on November 3 (in company with Mr. C. T. Phillips, Hon. Curator and Librarian of the Sussex Archaeological Society, and whose valuable assistance in compiling these notes I take this opportunity of acknowledging), I carefully inquired of the foreman in charge of the work whether any of the skulls showed marks of injury as if from wounds, and was informed that nothing of the kind had been noticed.

A writer in the *Sussex Daily News* for November 14, however, in a report headed "The Battle of Highdown Hill," says, "Numerous bones and skulls were turned

up, and some of these would lead one to suppose that the remains were those of warriors, for several skulls showed marks of violence, one having a fracture of the bone near the left eye." Some of the skeletons were placed due east and west, others north and south; others, again—notably four, if the workmen were correctly understood—were irregularly placed. On the whole, there would appear to have been fewer weapons found with the remains than was the case at Kingston, near Lewes, in a find at Saxonbury, of which the *Antiquary*, last year, inserted several notices. So far as I can learn, only one sword was met with, and the umbo of but one or two shields. There were several spear-heads and knives; one of these, a fine specimen from 6 to 7 inches long, was found on the left of a skeleton while Mr. Phillips and myself were present.

Of pottery of a coarse black or deep brown colour there appears to have been a fair quantity; but much of this was unnoticed by the men until after our visit, and was either thrown back into the trenches or out upon the turf, where it quickly fell to pieces. One small vessel that I saw on first visiting the camp—two days before going with Mr. Phillips—was broken into about three pieces; its contents appeared to have been charred bones, sharp flakes of flint, and ashes. The pottery was slightly ornamented with lines traced apparently with a blunt stick. It may be remembered that at Saxonbury only one small piece of pottery was met with. The workmen told us of an earthen vessel with a foot or rim "like a wash-hand basin," but it had been thrown back into the trench.

The ornaments found were varied and rather numerous, considering that a large part of the work of excavation was done before any particular care was taken to search for small articles—such as beads. Before giving a list of the ornamental items, it may be interesting to remark that while both weapons and ornaments are, for the most part, Anglo-Saxon, there are indications of much earlier use of the camp on Highdown Hill than that by the Saxons. Not to lay stress upon such indications of Roman occupation as might be assumed from finding several coins and (so I am given to understand) some Roman pottery,

there are many small pieces of the very coarsest pottery scattered about the outside of the camp which look like Celtic fragments. Two butts or lower ends of the antlers of the red deer of large size, each 8 or 9 inches long, were found in one of the trenches. I believe that similar specimens, cut off as these were so as to form a fork, were found at Cisbury, which is in sight of Highdown Hill. A question would therefore seem to arise whether a very high degree of antiquity may not be claimed for the camp on Highdown Hill.

Mr. Phillips notes that among the find of articles were an iron sword some 3 feet long, a spear-head, a dagger (?), some three or four knives, and a piece of iron, curved, with rivets in it (probably part of a helmet); a small piece of thin bronze, with three indentations punched in it (it may have been a part of a helmet or of a scabbard); a small bronze band or slide (possibly of the scabbard of a dagger or knife); a bronze buckle and tongue of large size and fine finish, having an ornament of rayed lines spreading outwards; a smaller oblong buckle (of silver?); four bronze brooches (or fibulæ), circular, of the size of a florin, three of these being in a fine state of preservation, with traces of gilding still remaining, and one spoiled by the efforts of a workman to polish it; one large oblong bead, either of crystal or of white glass; two smaller ones; six or eight beads, glass, of different colours and sizes; one of jet, one of amber; two third-brass Roman coins in good preservation, on one CONSTANTINUS, and on the other CONSTANTINOPOLIS; a thin ring of twisted silver, broken, but probably an ear-ring. There were found also teeth of a horse or ox, and some oyster-shells.

After a visit to Highdown Hill on November 7, Mr. Phillips records that the finds since he had been there on the 4th (he was alone on that occasion) had included an iron spear-head 8 inches long; two pennies; two bronze brooches (one circular, and one of a long cross-like form); a bronze ear-ring; a silver ear-ring; a large crystal bead, similar to the one already mentioned; two third-brass coins, one somewhat bent and perforated; a bronze needle, 6 inches long; one pair of tweezers, said to be of silver. Mr. Phillips remarks, "The skeletons are found less frequently as the men work eastwards,

some trenches not containing any." The foreman told us that in digging one trench as many as seven interments were met with. All the articles found are in the possession of Mr. Henty, who proposes to excavate a further portion of the area of the camp in the spring, and has promised to communicate with the Sussex Archæological Society before doing so.

The writer in the *Sussex Daily News* gives the name of "Crispus" as being on the reverse of one of the coins found, and also mentions "a well-poised javelin, 2 feet 5½ inches long, with a socket at one end, containing the remains of a wooden handle, and a 3-inch barb at the other end."

Neither Mr. Phillips nor myself heard of this remarkable weapon at Highdown Hill, but shall look out for it when next in the neighbourhood of Ferring. The discovery, as a whole, will be seen to be of some importance, and to furnish several points of archæological interest.



## **Prelates of the Black Friars of England.**

By REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

(Continued from p. 213, vol. xxvi.)

### **BISHOPS.**

JOHN SCORY. A native of Norfolk, of the Convent of Cambridge, which, in Nov., 1538, he joined in surrendering. Chaplain of Archbishop Cranmer. *Bishop* of Rochester: appointed by Edward VI. 26 Apr., 1551: consecrated, 30 Aug., at Croydon, under the new Protestant formula of ordination, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London and Bedford. Translated to Chichester, by royal letters patent of 23 May, 1552. Deprived under Queen Mary, but recanting and repudiating his wife, was restored, 14 July, 1554, to his sacerdotal functions, his episcopal appointment being ignored. Fled to Wesel, thence to Embden, and so to Geneva, acting as a Protestant minister. Under Elizabeth, returning, was put into the See of Hereford, 15 July, 1559:

royal assent, 18 Dec. ; confirmation, 20 Dec., at St. Mary-le-Bow : temporalities restored, 23 Mar., 1559-60. Died at Whitbourne, 26 June, 1585 ; buried there.

F. MAURICE GRIFFIN or GRIFFITH. Born of a good family resident adjoining the Dominican Convent of Bangor. Academical education at Oxford : admitted there, 5 July, 1532, to B.D. and 15 Feb. following, to B. Can. L. Patronized, in 1534, by Hilsey, who, becoming a Bishop, made him his Chancellor and Archdeacon of Rochester, about 1537, giving him his residence in the former Ancress' Lodging at the church-door of the Black Friars, London. Clung to his preferments till the accession of Mary : dispensed for his schismatical acts, 18 Mar., 1553-4, by Cardinal Pole. *Bishop* of Rochester : elected, and received the royal assent, 24 Mar., 1553-4 : consecrated, 1 Apr., 1554, at St. Saviour's, Southwark, by the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winton : temporalities restored, 18 Apr. : his appointment confirmed, 6 July, 1554, by Julius III. and 26 May, 1555, by Paul IV. Will dated, 7 Oct., 1558 : proved, 28 Aug., 1560. Died, 20 Nov., 1558, in his house at Southwark : buried in St. Magnus' Church, at London Bridge, of which he was the Rector to his decease.

F. JOHN HOPTON. Of a good family resident at Mirfield, co. York, being the son of William Hopton and Alice Harrison his wife : armorial bearings, Arg. two bars Sa. each charged with three stars of 6 points Or. Studied in both the English Universities, and finished theology at Bologna, having the licences of the Master General to graduate there, 5 July, 1525, as B.D., and 19 Feb., 1526-7, as S. Th. Mag. Incorporated as D.D., 27 Nov., 1529, into the University of Oxford. *Prior* of Oxford, about 1529 : graduated here again, 8 July, 1532, and was Professor of Theology. After the dissolution of his Convent, followed the times. Admitted, 24 Jan., 1538-9, to the Rectory of St. Anne's, London, resigning in 1548. Also Rector of Great Yeldham, co. Essex. Instituted, 27 May, 1548, to the Rectory of Fobbing, co. Essex, by the Princess Mary, being her domestic chaplain. Dispensed, 6 Sept., 1554, for his schismatical acts, by Cardinal Pole. *Bishop* of Norwich : royal assent to his election, 2 Oct., 1554 : tempor-

alities restored, 4 Oct. : allowed to hold the Rectory of G. Yeldham in commendam : consecrated, 28 Oct. in the chapel of the Bishop of London, by the Bishops of London, Durham, and Ely : confirmed, 21 June, 1555, in the Papal Consistory. Will dated, 24 Aug., 1558 ; proved, 2 Oct., 1559. Died, Dec., 1558 ; buried in the middle of the choir of the Cathedral of Norwich.

#### MASTER OF THE SACRED PALACE, ROME.

F. WILLIAM DE BODERISHAM. Took the habit of the Order in the Convent of Holborn, London. Studied in Paris, and underwent prelaties in his own province. A Biblical writer. Appointed Master of the Sacred Palace in 1263, by Urban IV., and died in the office, in 1276.

#### CONFESSIONS OF THE KINGS OF ENGLAND.

*See Antiquary*, new series, vol. xxii, p. 114, et seqq.

#### PROVINCIAL PRIORS, ETC.

F. GILBERT DE FRESNOY. Appointed by the General Chapter of the Order, held May, 1221, at Bologna.

F. ALARDUS, or ALANUS, in 1235 ; also Prior of York.

F. HENRY. *See Archbishops.*

F. MATTHEW. About 1242. Absolved from office by the G. Chapter, May, 1254, at Buda, in Hungary.

F. . . . Elected, in 1254. Absolved by the G. Chapter, June, 1261, at Barcelona.

F. ROBERT DE KILWARDBY. *See Cardinals.*

F. WILLIAM DE SOUTHAMPTON. From 1272 to his death in 1278, about July.

F. HUGH DE MANCHESTER. Elected in 1279. Absolved by the G. Chapter, May, 1282, at Vienna.

F. WILLIAM DE HOTHAM. *See Archbishops.*

F. WILLIAM DE HEREFORD. Elected in 1287. Died abroad in returning from the G. Chapter held in May, 1290, at Ferrara.

F. WILLIAM DE HOTHAM. Again.

F. THOMAS DE JORTZ. *See Cardinals.*

F. ROBERT DE BROMYARD. Elected by the Provincial Chapter, 8 Sept., 1304, at Lynn. Absolved by the G. Chapter, May, 1306, at Paris.

F. NICHOLAS DE STRATTON. Elected by the P. Chapter, in 1306, at York. Absolved by the G. Chapter, May, 1312, at Carcassone.

F. WILLIAM DE CASTRETON. Appointed by the Master General in 1312. Absolved by the G. Chapter, May, 1315, at Bologna.

F. . . . . Elected by the P. Chapter, 8 Sept., 1315, at Winchester. Absolved by the G. Chapter, May, 1317, at Pampeluna.

F. JOHN DE BRISTOL. Elected by the P. Chapter, 15 Aug., 1317, at Leicester. Still in office in 1322.

F. SIMON DE BOLASTON, or BOURALSTON. In 1328, 1329.

F. RICHARD DE WINKLEY. Before 1335. Absolved by the G. Chapter, May, 1339, at Clermont-Ferrand.

F. HUGH DE DUCTON, or DUTTON. Appointed Vicar-General of England by the G. Chapter of 1339; elected by the P. Chapter, Aug. or Sept. following, at Winchester.

F. ROBERT PYNK. In 1361.

F. NICHOLAS DE MONINGTON. His exact term of office does not appear. Living in 1365.

F. WILLIAM DE BODEKISHAM. In 1370.

F. THOMAS RUSHOOK. *See Bishops.*

F. WILLIAM SIWARD. Elected by the P. Chapter in 1383. Absolved by the Master-General, 2 Apr., 1393.

F. ROBERT DE HUMBLETON. Appointed Vicar-General, 2 Apr., 1393, by the Master-General.

F. THOMAS PALMER. Elected by the P. Chapter in 1393; confirmed, 23 Nov., by the Master-General, who removed him, 28 June, 1396, and at the same time appointed

F. WILLIAM BAGTHORPE to be Vicar-General, till an election took place.

F. WILLIAM PIKWORTH. Elected by the P. Chapter, 15 Aug., 1397, at Newcastle-on-Tyne; confirmed by the Master-General Oct. 20: in office in 1403.

F. JOHN LANCASTER. Mentioned in Aug., 1410.

F. JOHN TILLEY. Probably after 1410.

F. JOHN REDYSDALE. In office in 1422, 1423.

F. JOHN ROKILL. Appointed Vicar-General by the Master-General, and elected by the P. Chapter in 1427, or 1428.

F. PHILIP BOYDEN. In office in Apr., 1438.

F. THOMAS BIRD, or BRYD. Probably Provincial in 1448. Provided to the See of Waterford and Lismore in 1438, and to St. Asaph, 27 Mar., 1450, by Nicholas V.; but not consecrated.

F. WILLIAM EDMUNDSON. In 1469; ceased in 1473.

F. JOHN PAYN. *See Bishops.*

F. WILLIAM RICHFORD. Elected by the P. Chapter in 1483, at Northampton. Died 4 May, 1501.

F. NICHOLAS STREMER. Instituted by the Master-General, 2 June, 1501.

F. ROBERT FELMINGHAM. Elected by the P. Chapter in 1505; confirmed by the Master-General, 11 Nov.

F. ROBERT MILES. In 1522; ceased in 1526 or 1527.

F. JOHN HODGKIN. *See Bishops.*

F. JOHN HILSEY. *See Bishops.*

F. JOHN HODGKIN, again. In 1539 the office ceased, and soon became an honorary title for one of the Associates of the Master-General at Rome.

(To be continued.)



## Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

### PUBLICATIONS.

ΧΡΙΣΤΙΑΝΙΚΗ ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΕΤΑΙΡΕΙΑ. ΔΕΛΤΙΟΝ ΑΝΘΡΩΠΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΔΙΕΥΡΕΣΕΩΣ ΑΥΤΗΣ ΜΕΤΡΙ ΤΗΣ 31 ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΙΟΥ, 1891. Such is the title of a handsomely printed volume in 8vo. of 156 pages, issued by the ATHENIAN SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ARCHÆOLOGY, as a report of their proceedings from its foundation in 1884, up to the present date. It is adorned with two phototype plates of objects belonging to their newly-established museum, besides several woodcuts, and ends with a full list of members and foreign correspondents, among the latter of whom we recognise the Editor and, at least, two frequent contributors of the *Antiquary*. The report contains an account of the foundation of this much-needed society, and its plan of operations in endeavouring to save from destruction, however tardily, the scattered remains existing in Greece of Christian and Byzantine antiquity. It prints letters of approval and support from their Hellenic majesties, from the minister Tricoupis, the Marquess of Bute (who contributes

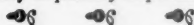


£100), and others. The general meetings, which began in July, 1889, are regularly reported, and a full account is given of the successful efforts made by the society to save the priceless mediæval mosaics of the Monastery of Daphne, near Athens, and at other places. The most interesting portion of the volume, however, consists of the account it gives of the museum (pp. 56-71, and 94-142), which is very well illustrated. Our readers who wish to second this praiseworthy institution may do so by sending their names and a £5 life composition, or 5s. annually, to Sig. Barouchas, Athens, or to the Editor of the *Antiquary*.



The sixth volume of the new series of the Transactions of the ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY forms a book of 360 pages. It is one of the most useful and varied that the society has issued. The opening paper is the "Diary of the Journey of Philip Julius, Duke of Stettin-Pomerania, through England in 1602." It is edited by Dr. G. von Bülow, superintendent of the Royal Archives in Stettin, assisted by Mr. Wilfred Powell, Consul in Stettin. It is worth while being a Fellow of this society if only to possess a copy of this interesting and amusing paper. Duke Philip Julius, at the age of eighteen, made a grand tour through the chief states of Europe, with a suite of sixteen gentlemen and servants. Frederic Gerschow, a learned scholar and the Duke's tutor, acted as interpreter and keeper of the diary. Only one copy of the diary is extant, and it has never been published. The English visit extended from September 10 to October 3, 1602. The original of this is here given, with a translation on the opposite page. Of Cambridge, in the list of colleges, Gerschow tells us that "first comes the Academia, which, according to report, was founded by a Spaniard from Cantabria, 375 years B.C." The undergraduates were evidently then much such a race as they are now, for he remarks that the students "keep more dogs and greyhounds, that are so often seen in the streets, than they do books." The sentence about Brasenose, when Oxford was visited, is very delightful: "Aenei vel ignei nasi, 1523, founded by a celebrated nigromantico named William Scheid, who had been a bishop; by his great art he caused the nose, which is even now attached to the college gate, to speak and to spit fire!" We have only space for one more extract: "On arriving in London we heard a great ringing of bells in almost all the churches going on very late in the evening. We were informed that the young people do that for the sake of exercise and amusement, and sometimes they pay considerable sums as a wager, who will pull a bell the longest and ring it in the most approved fashion. Parishes spend much money in harmoniously-sounding bells, that one being preferred which has the best bells. The old Queen is said to have been pleased very much by this exercise, considering it as a sign of the health of the people. They do not ring the bells for the dead, but when a person lies in agony, the bells of the parish he belongs to are touched with the clappers until he either dies or recovers again. As soon as this sign is given, everybody in the street, as well as in the houses, falls on his knees offering prayer for the sick person."—Dr. Robinson Thornton contributes a short paper on "The Roumanian

Language."—Mr. Oscar Browning has a pleasant essay on "The Evolution of the Family."—Professor Montagu Burrows, F.S.A., makes a valuable communication on "The Publication of the Gascon Rolls (the Registered Acts of the English King's Court of Chancery concerning Aquitaine) by the British and French Governments considered as a New Element in English History."—Mr. Oman writes "Some Notes on the ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑ ΤΩΝ ΑΘΗΝΑΙΩΝ."—Sir Horace Rumbold, Minister at the Hague, contributes "Notes on the History of the Family of Rumbold in the Seventeenth Century."—Mr. J. S. Leadam gives a long paper of 150 pages on "The Inquisition of 1517, Inclosures and Evictions," edited from the Lansd. MS. I. 153. This is a paper that is absolutely invaluable to all interested in land tenure, as well as to the general student of English literature. Space forbids our saying more than that it is a contribution to English history of primary importance.



The ninth volume of the transactions of the LANCA-SHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY contains 250 pages of letterpress, and no less than forty-seven illustrations. It is a remarkably good volume, the best that the association has yet issued. It opens with a thorough and suggestive paper, profusely illustrated, by Dr. Frank Renaud, F.S.A., on "The Uses and Teachings of Ancient Encaustic Tiles."—Mr. J. Holme Nicholson writes on "The Sculptured Stones at Heysham, Lancashire."—The same subject is also treated by Rev. Thomas Lees, F.S.A., in a brief paper entitled "An Attempt to Interpret the Meaning of the Carvings on certain Stones in the Churchyard of Heysham."—Dr. H. Colley March follows up the subject by a paper of depth and value, to which he gives the suggestive title of "The Pagan-Christian Overlap in the North"; it has special reference to the Heysham hog-back stone, and is well illustrated.—Rev. Ernest F. Letts writes on "The Radclyffe Brasses in Manchester Church"; the brilliant yellow tone that colours the engravings is not desirable.—Another good paper is that by Mr. William Harrison on "Pre-Turnpike Highways in Lancashire and Cheshire."—Interesting biographical papers on Captain Peter Heywood and Lieutenant John Holker are contributed by Mr. Nathan Heywood and Mr. Albert Nicholson respectively.—The "Proceedings" of the Society also contain many valuable bits. We offer our congratulations to all concerned in the production of this highly-creditable volume.



The second part of the twelfth volume of the Journal of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION has been issued to subscribers. It covers 120 pages, and contains one first-class and excellently illustrated article—namely, a careful account of the "Monumental Brasses in the East Riding," by Mr. Mill Stephenson, F.S.A. It is the model of what such an article should be. The other articles are continuations of "Paver's Marriage Licenses," by Rev. C. B. Norcliffe; "History of the Wentworths of Woolley," and "Yorkshire Deeds," by Mr. A. S. Ellis. Mr. Ellis also contributes a brief paper "On the Arms of De Aton."

The December number of the *Journal of the Ex-Libris Society* opens with an account by Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., of the "Beaver in Book-Plates," suggested by the excellent book on that animal by Mr. Martin, reviewed in another column of this issue.—Mr. Arthur Vicars, F.S.A., continues his second series of "Literary Ex-Libris," well illustrated.—A variety of correspondence and editorial notes completes the issue.

The first part of vol. xv. of the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* opens with Mr. P. le Page Renouf's "The Book of the Dead," continued from vol. xiv.—Mr. Theo. G. Pinches writes briefly on "Yā and Yāwa (Jah and Jahweh) in Assyro-Babylonian Inscriptions."—Rev. A. J. Delattre, S.J., contributes a fifth series of "Lettres de Tell-el-Amarna" from the British Museum.—Professor Karl Piehl continues his "Notes de Philologie Egyptienne."—Rev. C. J. Ball writes upon a "Common Ideogram," which affords an excellent illustration of the pictorial origin of the cuneiform syllabary, and also on "A Bilingual Hymn."

Notices of vol. xiv., part 2, of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries* and of the current publications of the *Essex Archaeological Society*, *Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, *Society for Preserving Memorials of the Dead*, and *Upper Norwood Athenæum* are held over till next month.

#### PROCEEDINGS.

At the first meeting of the new session of the *Society of Antiquaries*, held on November 24, Mr. A. W. Franks, president, in the chair, a letter was read from Mr. H. Norris reporting that, in consequence of the suggestions of the president and the assistant-secretary, the sword-belt of the Sword of State of Scotland, which has long been in private hands, is to be allowed by its present owner, the Rev. S. Ogilvy Baker, to rejoin the rest of the Scottish regalia in Edinburgh Castle.—Mr. Hartshorne exhibited a shoe-horn carved by Robert Mindum, dated 1598, and an apple-scoop carved in cherrywood, dated 1682; Sir J. Evans exhibited a powder horn and two shoe-horns, also carved by Robert Mindum; and Mr. Harding, through the secretary, exhibited a German shoe-horn of unusual size, engraved with the story of the Prodigal Son.—Sir J. Evans read a paper on the law of treasure-trove as illustrated by a recent case where a gold ring was claimed and retained as treasure-trove by the Treasury, although it obviously had never been concealed, but merely lay on the surface of the ground, and did not therefore come within the true legal definition.—Chancellor Ferguson read a communication on a remarkable wooden platform of Roman date uncovered at Tullie House, Carlisle, and supposed to be a platform for military engines against the castle hill.

On December 1 Sir J. Evans called the attention of the Society to the needless destruction of certain portions of Bishop Hacket's work at Lichfield Cathedral, and the proposal to destroy further portions, such as the roofs, which are quite sound and in good condition except as to their outer covering; and he proposed a condemnatory resolution

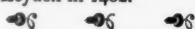
(given in "Notes of the Month" of this issue), which was seconded by Sir C. Robinson, and carried unanimously.—Mr. H. S. Cowper read a report on (1) the present state of Furness Abbey and the efforts now being made for its preservation; (2) the recent discovery of a bone cave at Grange; (3) a curious figured stone found in Windermere; and (4) on a number of mediæval socketed water-pipes, formed of glazed earthenware, found at Cartmel.—Mr. St. John Hope read a paper on a remarkable series of carved and painted wooden busts surmounting the stall-canopies in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and now used to support the helmets and crests of the Knights of the Garter. Mr. Hope showed from a series of photographs, recently taken by command of the Queen, that these busts were divisible into three principal groups. The first of these contains twenty-four busts of a date *circa* 1485, which Mr. G. Scharf pronounces to be portraits, probably of the Knights of the Garter when the stalls were completed. All these busts are represented in the surcoat and blue mantle of the Order. The second group consists of seven busts, copied from the first series, and dating from the first enlargement of the Order in 1786. The remaining busts date from the further enlargement of the Order in 1805, and during the Regency and the present reign. In illustration of Mr. Hope's paper, seven of the original busts, which happened to be temporarily out of use, were exhibited by the courtesy of the Dean of Windsor, Registrar of the Order of the Garter.

On December 8 the following exhibitions and communications were laid before the Society: "On a Recent Discovery at Winchester," by Mr. T. F. Kirby; "Sculptures at the Entrance of the Cathedral Church of Peterborough," by Mr. J. G. Waller; "On an Italian Sword of the Fifteenth Century," by the Baron de Cosson; "Recent Discoveries of Roman Remains at Colchester," by Dr. Henry Laver.

At the meeting of the *Royal Archaeological Institute*, on December 7, the chief business was a motion of Mr. Justice Pinhey's to rescind the decision arrived at last August to hold the annual meetings in Ireland, in favour of London. After discussion, in which Lord Dillon and Messrs. Hilton, Spurrell, Hulme, Baylis, Day, and Park Harrison took part, the resolution to abandon Dublin for London was carried; but the question will, we understand, be again brought before the Institute.—Mr. Walter Lovell read a paper on "Edward the Confessor's Gold Chain and Crucifix."—Mr. J. Park Harrison read a paper on "Romanesque Architecture."

At the meeting of the *British Archaeological Association*, on December 7, Mr. C. H. Compton in the chair, Mr. Woods exhibited a fine and perfect vase of Roman pottery, recently found at Colchester, with other objects of the same age. Mr. Earle-Way described a collection of relics, mostly of Roman date, which have recently been found at Bankside, close to the site of the old Globe Theatre. Among these were pieces of chain mail mingled with human bones, apparently those of the wearer. A portion of a rough Roman pavement has been unearthed, and also several bone implements of prehistoric date deposited in black earth prior to the embankment of the Thames, a work of Roman date. The Rev. D. Bowen sent photo-

graphs of Monkton Church, Pembroke, showing the building restored from a state of ruin. The Rev. Oliver Minos described some early wall paintings in the church of Middleton on the Hill, Hereford, the form of an ancient chalice being well defined. Mr. Sheraton forwarded for exhibition a bronze celt of early form found at Llandudno. Mr. J. P. Pritchett described the early carved bosses in the choir of Selby Abbey, and Mr. Curtis (Ward and Hughes) gave a description of his restoration of the beautiful stained glass in the east window of the church. It dates from about 1380, the subject being the Root of Jesse; all the recently discovered glass has been replaced, the work having been executed at the expense of Mr. Leversedge. A paper was then read by the chairman, written by the late Mr. J. W. Grover, entitled "Have I found the site of the Roman station Bibracte?" The recorded existence of this station rests upon very slender evidence, and the village of Bray has been frequently pointed to as the probable site. Mr. Grover, however, pointed out that the site of a Roman settlement, called The Town, existed to the south of Caesar's Camp, at Bracknell, as the line of two Roman roads midway between Staines and Silchester. The villagers speak of foundations and pavements existing beneath the thick plantations which cover the site. Although the existence of the station Bibracte is open to doubt, there can be none but that some sort of station existed here. Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., exhibited a fine specimen of stamped book-binding contemporary with the volume which was printed at Leyden in 1482.



The first evening meeting of the FOLK-LORE SOCIETY was held at 22, Albemarle Street on November 23, the president (Mr. G. L. Gomme, F.S.A.) in the chair.—Mr. Charles J. Billson, M.A., read a paper on "The Easter Hare," in which he suggested that the connection exhibited in folk-custom between the season of Easter and the use of hares had its origin in the great spring festival of the prehistoric Aryans, when the hare was annually promenaded and sacrificed as a god. The main proof of this theory depended upon a large mass of evidence indicating the extreme importance of the hare in prehistoric religion, and also upon the form of the present survivals in folk-custom, which in one or two cases quoted still retain all the prominent traits which are thought to have distinguished the Aryan spring festival. A discussion followed in which the president, Dr. Gaster, Mr. Karl Blind, Mr. A. Nutt and others took part.—The following short papers were also read, viz.: (1) "On a Wedding Dance Mask from co. Mayo," by Professor Haddon, M.A., F.L.S.; (2) "On Christmas Mummery Plays," by Mr. T. Fairman Ordish, F.S.A.; and (3) "On Obeah Superstitions," by Mrs. Robinson.—The president exhibited a Kern Baby from Huntingdonshire, and photographs of the Wedding Dance Mask from co. Mayo, sent by Professor Haddon; and Mrs. Robinson exhibited an Obeah.



On November 23 Mr. T. Baines Reed read an interesting paper to the Archaeological Section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE on "John Baskerville, Printer." Mr. S. Timmins, presided, and

added to the interest of the occasion by exhibiting a number of Baskerville books and relics.—Mr. Reed traced Baskerville's history from the time when, as a footman at King's Norton, he was made writing-master on account of his excellent penmanship; and showed how, combining the latter avocation with the cutting of gravestones, he began to conceive those ideas of symmetry and elegance, and to gain that accurate knowledge of the Roman type, which made him famous throughout Europe. What it was which turned his attention to the condition of English printing we do not know. One writer suggested that it was his love of letters. It was less the love of letters of a literary man—for he was never that—than his artistic interest in the actual form of the written and printed character. But in 1750 he was seriously concerned about the printing of the day. A copy of Caslon's famous specimen-sheet had found its way to Baskerville's house in Easy Hill, and aroused his emulation. Moreover, as much of the beauty of Caslon's types was lost when they fell into the hands of other printers, Baskerville resolved not only to cut his own types, like the London artist, but to print the books in which they should be used, and to sell the types to no one else. Baskerville spent six years and sunk £600 before he could produce a single type which satisfied his fastidious taste, but the result in his *Virgil* of 1757 amply excused the delay, for there had not been a book like that in all the annals of English typography. Every sheet was equal to a specimen-sheet, even in colour, faultless in the setting, and perfect in the impression. The hand of Baskerville was apparent from cover to cover in every line of every sheet of every copy. But the craze of bibliomania was imperfectly developed then in England, and there was little profit from that or his subsequent books. Mr. Reed traced his type to the Société Littéraire Typographique de Paris, who, under the management of Beaumarchais, printed two complete editions of Voltaire's works with it, which were published in 1790. What became of it? No one knew for certain. Whether it was melted up for revolutionary bullets, degraded to newspaper type for printing the *Moniteur*, or left lying, to this day unheeded, in some French or German office, a heap of mere old metal, no one knew. But there had recently come to light a copy of Alfieri's prose works, dated 1809, which was printed with the type in the same office as Voltaire's work, and this the lecturer exhibited. Of Baskerville's character he made an interesting analysis. In private life he was a bundle of paradoxes—an exemplary son, an affectionate and judicious husband, but full of personal animosities. He printed learned books, but was himself an illiterate man. His ambition was to print a splendid Bible, yet he was a profane wit. He had wit, but it was always at the expense of decency and religion, particularly in the company of the clergy. In person a shrivelled old coxcomb, he was in spirit a man of unquenchable energy; peevish in temper, he was a charming host; artist and mechanic, enthusiast and dilettante, hero and craven. But one thing that reconciled all was his strong personality. Whatever else he was, he was never commonplace, and whatever his failings were he set before himself a great ideal, and in spite of prejudice, and loss, and ill-luck, he reached it.

At a meeting of the Archaeological Section of the

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE, held on December 14, Mr. J. W. Bradley, B.A., read a paper on "Miniatures."

At the monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, held on December 3, a variety of interesting objects were exhibited, among which two may be here named.—The Duke of Northumberland exhibited a small bronze figure of the twelfth or thirteenth century, 3½ inches long, of a queen, probably a knife-handle. The hair is hanging in a long plait down her back. Found in the outer bailey, Alnwick Castle, in 1863. The design is similar to the figure of Matilda, Queen of Henry I., at the west door of Rochester Cathedral, where, however, the hair is hanging down in two long plaits over each shoulder. Mr. Hodges thought the figure was of French workmanship of the beginning of the thirteenth century, as it is like the figures on Chartres Cathedral. It may have been one of the figures of a metal shrine or casket.—Mr. H. F. Morland Simpson, of Fettes College, Edinburgh, exhibited a MS. volume of sermons belonging to the Rev. W. D. Murray, D.D., one of the Bodleian librarians. These anonymous sermons for Saints' Days and Ascension Day are written in a Scottish hand. They were preached at a lecture, by one who had been recently appointed lecturer, in a town then besieged by Parliamentary forces. It had been besieged for some months, and successfully defended by a handful. The Mayor had been elected to that office for a third time. Two gates are mentioned, Westgate and Sandgate; a shot fired from the former slew "a whole crew of enemies," and at the latter a blow had been averted. Mention is also made of a narrow escape of the blowing up of the powder magazine, and of a shot passing between the Mayor and his sword-bearer on the day of his election. It appears from the foregoing allusions that the town was Newcastle-on-Tyne, and the preacher Dr. George Wishart, author of *Montrose's Memoirs*, published in 1647-48, and afterwards Bishop of Edinburgh. For Newcastle was besieged by the Scottish Army from February to October, 1644, when it was taken; and Sir John Marley was Mayor for the third time in that year. There were gates of the above-mentioned names there. Wishart was appointed lecturer at St. Nicholas on May 12, 1643, as stated in Brand's *History of Newcastle*. He had been lecturer at All Saints from 1639.—A letter was read from Mr. Woodman, J.P., with regard to the late use of bows and arrows in warfare, in which he gave the following extract from the recently-issued *Memoirs* by the Verney family during the Civil Wars: "In the return of arms of the northern counties, the long bow, the cross-bow, and the crown-bill, are given among the equipments of the men at arms. Guns first introduced at the Battle of Crecy; but the English cross-bow held its own until the beginning of the Civil War, and the last arrow shot in warfare was believed to have been at the siege of Devizes, under Cromwell, which was in 1642." A discussion ensued, but it was not stated, as it might have been, that bows and arrows were used in a skirmish at Hathersage, Derbyshire, in 1647 (Dr. Cox's *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*, vol. i.).—Mr. Maberly Phillips next read his paper on "Disused Burial Grounds of

the Society of Friends: North Shields (high end) and Cullercoats"; and "Pedigree and Account of the Doves who were Lords of the Manor of Cullercoats and built the Mansion House there now known as 'Sparrow Hall.'" Mr. Tomlinson said that he doubted the derivation of the word "Cullercoats" as equal to "Dovecots." Cullercoats had no connection with the monastery, as there was no village previous to the seventeenth century; nor yet can it be due to a family of Dove, as it is in the register always Colvercotes. It may have been since then connected probably with Whitley, but there is no reference to any document. A few years ago there was a wooden lintel, dated 1682, above the doorway of "Sparrow Hall," but it was replaced by a stone lintel, and the wooden one chopped up.

The annual meeting of the PENZANCE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was held in the society's museum on November 16, Mr. W. S. Bennett (president) in the chair.—Mr. J. B. Cornish read a thorough paper on "The Old Cornish Language." After giving a list of the literature, and mentioning the difficulties in the way of studying the language through the literature, he referred to the attempts of Scawin, John Keigwin, of Mousehole, and Tonkin and Gwavas, of Newlyn, to save the language. The first difficulty to the student is that there are hundreds of English words in the dramas translated from English into Cornish by people imperfectly acquainted with the Cornish language; so an enormous number of Cornish words is lost, and this makes a tremendous gap in the language. Then there are Cornish terminations put to a great many English words to make them look like Cornish. The spelling is frightfully untrustworthy. The names of places are unreliable, as the meanings are now so different. Seventy-six per cent. of the modern Cornish dialect is modern English and its corruptions; and of the remainder two-thirds are old English; so the number of words in the original Cornish dialect is now very few, and is no help whatever to the student. What is surprising is the suddenness with which the Saxon language appears to have obtained ascendancy in Cornwall, and the rapidity with which the old Celtic language disappeared. It seems at present as if there was an influx of new blood into the county and a dying out of the race which apparently spoke the old Cornish language extensively.—Rev. R. B. Rogers, Vicar of Sancreed, sent a paper and a few relics about the "Glastonbury Lake Village" that has been described at length in the *Antiquary*. (What had this to do with a Penzance Society?)—The report of the council gave proof of the vigour of the association, which now numbers eighty-one members.—Mr. W. H. Borlase was re-elected treasurer; Mr. G. F. Tregelles, secretary; Messrs. W. E. Baily, J. Seymour and Dr. Hugh Montgomerie, curators; and the new council consists of Messrs. F. Holman, R. Pearce Couch, R. A. Courtney, T. H. Cornish, Rev. T. N. Courtenay, and J. B. Cornish. Mr. W. E. Baily takes the presidential chair vacated by Mr. W. S. Bennett. Professor Westlake, Q.C., was elected a member.

On November 11 the ordinary meeting of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was



varied by a lantern lecture, given in the Bradford Mechanics' Institute by Mr. Alexander D. H. Leadman, F.S.A., the subject being "A Tour through Yorkshire." Beginning with the historic city of York, its minster, and ancient bars, the lecturer exhibited views of Doncaster, Conisborough Castle, Roche Abbey, Bolton Priory, Knaresborough, Ripon, Fountains Abbey and Hall, Jervaulx and Rievaulx Abbeys, Scarborough, Whitby, and the coast scenery, all of which were striking in their brilliancy. The interest of the lecture from an historic point of view was enhanced by the excellent descriptions given by Mr. Leadman of many of the scenes visited, and especially of the monastic buildings.



On November 30 the members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY held their annual conversazione in the Concert Hall, Manchester. The following objects of antiquarian interest were exhibited: Mr. C. T. Tallent Bateman, rare old deeds, autographs, etc.—Cavaliere Froehlich, bronzes from Pompeii.—Mr. George Esdaile, a collection of rubbings of brasses, miniatures in ivory, pack of fortune-telling cards in Rowlandson's style, ivory fans, etc.—Mr. N. Heywood, a collection of rare coins.—Mr. T. Kay, J.P., Greek pottery, lake-dwelling implements from Zurich, early Christian lead funeral bosses.—Mr. A. Nicholson, MSS. about 1745, MSS. thirteenth and fourteenth century, MSS. concerning the Liverpool Blues, raised in 1745; *Book of Hours*, with early woodcuts, printed in Paris by Simon Vostre; old watches, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries; folio book of engraved (Manchester) portraits.—Mr. George C. Yates, F.S.A., a collection of fifty palaeolithic and neolithic stone celts; stone axes of modern savages, unmounted and mounted; flint arrow-heads; and 100 photos of Palestine antiquities.—Mr. Max Robinow, Egyptian pottery, etc.—Mr. Thomas Oxley, jade ornaments, etc.—Mr. Shentab, Babylonian antiquities.—Mr. Evan Roberts, fifty rare old watches, four sixteenth-century compasses.



The second meeting of the present session of the SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY was held on December 6, when the receipt of various volumes of the Sacred Books of the East series from the Secretary of State for India, as well as other books, was acknowledged. Six new members were elected. The president (Mr. P. le Page Renouf) read a paper entitled "Notes on the Different Egyptian Versions of the Bible," and also continued his translation of the Egyptian Book of the Dead. Mr. W. F. Ainsworth, F.S.A., read a paper on "The Two Captivities: The Habor and the Chebar." The anniversary meeting of the Society will be held on Tuesday, January 10.



On November 30 a meeting was held in the Chapter House of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY, when a paper was read by Mr. Cecil T. Davis entitled "The Cross and Commerce."—On December 14 there was a meeting for the general exhibition and description of objects of ecclesiastical interest.

## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

CASTOROLOGIA; OR, THE HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF THE CANADIAN BEAVER. By Horace T. Martin. *Edward Stanford*. 8vo., pp. xvi, 238. Fifty-four illustrations. Price 10s. 6d. net.

Mr. Martin has produced a most able, popularly-written, and well-illustrated monograph on the beaver. It is only fitting that this work should proceed from the pen of a gentleman of Montreal, for the discovery of the Canadian beaver was coincident with the discovery of Canada. The animal was at once recognised as of the greatest importance to this colony in her infancy, so that the beaver was soon adopted as the national symbol of Canada, a position which is still retained. This entertaining volume opens with a brief but interesting chapter on Mythology and Folk-Lore. Many are the curious beliefs and superstitions of the Indians with regard to the beaver, but none of them so fabulous as those that until comparatively recent years formed the staple ideas of Englishmen.

"The animal itself has been represented in forms the most grotesque, and his works have been exaggerated beyond all recognition. The dam has been described as formed of stakes five or six feet long driven into the ground in rows, with pliant twigs wattled between 'as hurdles are made'; and the lodge has been extended to a five-story building with windows and other conveniences; while in the erection of these the tail has been converted into a vehicle for conveying the materials, a pile-driver for placing the stakes, and a trowel for plastering the house. In fact, as Heame wrote in 1771, the only thing that remained to make their natural history complete was the adding of 'a vocabulary of their language, a code of their laws, and a sketch of their religion.'"

Chapter II. tells the legends as well as the scientific fossil truth with regard to the mammoth beavers of the past. The third chapter deals with the European beaver. It has gradually disappeared before civilization. As each wave, starting from the Mediterranean, covered more of Europe, the range of the beaver narrowed in proportion. When its disappearance became manifest, various attempts were made to save it by legislative enactments. Prussian edicts of 1714 and 1725 imposed heavy penalties on the destroyers of beavers in the Elbe, but in vain. A few colonies yet remain in the remote wilds of Scandinavia. "The fact that the bones of the beaver have been discovered in so many parts of England and Scotland shows a very wide distribution, and doubtless the animal ranged formerly over the whole of Great Britain. Gradually civilization spread from the south and east, and as surely did the beaver vanish in these quarters, till history records it remaining only in the upper waters of Wales and the highland lakes of Scotland. The beaver was, of course, regularly hunted; but the objects of the chase, according to existing records, differed curiously from the incentives which have

prompted the wasteful slaughter of the American beaver; for in the early and mediæval days of Europe the greatest value was placed on the supposed medicinal properties, though the meat, especially the tail, was even then in much repute, and the wool was esteemed for its fineness. In England the beaver had served its day of domestic economy to the natives, furnishing food and clothing; then came a period, about the twelfth century, when the animal was closely hunted for castoreum and the skin; the large collection of skins made this an article of export to the Continent, where beaver-felt was greatly in favour. Then followed a few spasmodic efforts of husbanding the beaver, till finally the creature passed from the records in 1526; and henceforth, without opportunity of studying the habits of the animal, tradition enlarged the unwritten history, till we have the popular mind prepared to credit the most fabulous stories concerning the American beaver, though both species were singularly alike, and gave but little excuse for the extravagant accounts which are so freely accredited to them." Africa has lost the beaver altogether; Europe has but one or two stray colonies; Asia, from the district of the Obi River, sends a few furs into the market; whilst North America is the last stage upon which the doomed animal at present moves, and even there within measurable distance of total extinction.

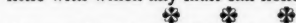
Other chapters deal with the life-history of the Canadian beaver, its engineering accomplishments, its chemico-medical properties, its importance in trade and commerce, hunting the beaver, experiments in domestication, its anatomy, and the beaver in heraldry.

The secretion which is contained in the castoreum glands is the most peculiar distinction of the genus *Castor*. This waxy substance is found in the beaver in two large pockets near the base of the tail, enveloped in muscles specially adapted to enable the discharge of any portion at will. This castor or castoreum had of old all the virtues assigned to it that are now possessed by our patent medicines. The writer of a learned treatise, in 1685, says:

"Castoreum does much good to mad people; and those who are attacked with pleurisy give proof of its effect every day, however little may be given to them. Castoreum destroys fleas; is an excellent stomachic; stops hiccup; induces sleep; prevents sleepiness; strengthens the sight; and, taken up the nose, it causes sneezing, and clears the brain." The same writer elsewhere says: "A Jew of my acquaintance who visited me occasionally, communicated to me a secret which he had learnt from his ancestors, who themselves got it from Solomon, who had proved it. He assured me that in order to acquire a prodigious memory, and never to forget what one had once read, it was only necessary to wear a hat of the beaver's skin, to rub the head and spine every month with that animal's oil, and to take twice a year the weight of a gold crown-piece of castoreum."

The volume concludes with several useful appendices, but we look in vain for an index. The book, we should think, is sure to reach another edition, when this omission should certainly be rectified. At the same time, the section relative to heraldry might be enlarged and corrected. It has seldom, however, been our lot to become so interested

in a work assigned to us for review, or to detect so very little with which any fault can honestly be found.



SELECT HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES. Translated and edited by Ernest F. Henderson. *George Bell and Sons*. Pp. xiv, 477. Price 5s.

This is an important addition to the new series of "Bohn's Antiquarian Library." To students of history, this book will assuredly become (to use a hackneyed, but in this case correct word) indispensable. The documents that are carefully translated in these pages cover nine hundred years of the great mediæval period. It is positively delightful to be able to lay hold of a single easily-held volume, and to find all these rich stores at once pleasantly accessible. It would be idle to attempt to criticise a book of this character, but we can cordially thank Mr. Henderson for having conceived and carried out so useful a notion. From the preface we take this extract:

"Such documents as I have chosen are the very framework of history. How little are they known, even by those who have purchased volumes of references to and comments upon them! Clauses from them have, during centuries, been woven again and again into histories of Europe; but how few people have ever read them in their own rugged simplicity! And yet a great document is a far greater monument of a crisis in history than is any description of a battle or characterization of a man. It is the corner-stone, the last development after many battles, the crystallization of all that has ebbed and flowed during long constitutional struggles. A constitution, for instance, cannot lie; a treaty cannot give a garbled view of a transaction—it is the letter of the law. And how much do such documents tell us! Is not the Magna Carta at once a summary of all the wrongs of all the men of England, and a record of the remedies applied? Can the inner life lived for centuries in monasteries possibly be understood without reading the Rule of Benedict? Can the bitterness and venom of the war of the investitures, or of the other struggles between the Papacy and the Empire, ever be comprehended by one who has not seen the letters of Gregory VII., of Frederick Barbarossa, of Boniface VIII.?"

The volume is divided into four sections or books, each having its own introductory chapter. These sections are England, the Empire, the Church, and Church and State. Under the first head are included Laws of the Conqueror, Bull of Adrian IV. empowering Henry II. to conquer Ireland, Constitutions of Clarendon, Assize of Clarendon, Exchequer Dialogue, Laws of Richard, Magna Carta, Statutes of Mortmain and Quia Emptores, Manner of holding Parliament (fourteenth century), and Statute of Labourers. Under the second head are the Salic Law, Capitulary of Charlemagne, Division of the Empire, Treaty at Aix, Truce of God, Peace of the Land, Duchy of Austria, Gelnhausen Charter, Count Palatine as King of the Romans, Golden Bull of Charles IV., and Charter of Heidelberg. Under the third head are the Rule of St. Benedict, Ordeal Formulas, Forged Donation of Constantine, Foundation of Cluny, Summons of Pope Eugene III. to a Crusade, Decree of Papal

Elections, 1179, Summons of Pope Innocent III. to a Crusade, Rule of St. Francis, and Institution of the Jubilee by Pope Boniface VIII. Under the fourth head, several having many subdivisions, are Decree (papal and imperial) of 1059 concerning Papal Elections, Documents relating to the War of the Investitures, 1075-1122, the Vesançon Episode, the Struggle between Frederick Barbarossa and Alexander III., John's Concession of England, the Bull "Clericis Laicos," the Bull "Unam Sanctam," and the Law "Licet Juris" of the Frankfort Diet. Here we have truly almost a surfeit of riches, which, ordinarily speaking, not even an average library would contain.

PRIMITIVE MAN IN OHIO. By Warren K. Moorehead. *G. P. Putnam's Sons*. 8vo., pp. ix, 246. Fifty-five illustrations. Price 12s. 6d.

This is eminently a book written by an archaeologist for archaeologists, and yet it is not the least dry or unentertaining to the less instructed literary public. No higher praise can be given to Mr. Moorehead than that he is an American investigator of the same patient searching type as our General Pitt-Rivers, of whom all English antiquaries are proud. The Mississippi Valley has suffered much, in the same way as the barrow-districts of England (Derbyshire, Yorkshire, etc.), from hasty and careless explorations, followed up by careless but loud-tongued generalizations of an unstable character. Extravagant and foolish statements as to the nation of "Mound Builders" have obtained a ready credence, until those who made a study of American archaeology and ethnology, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, have been fairly puzzled as to what to accept. Of late years various attempts have been made after greater precision and more scientific investigation, towards which the invaluable volumes of the Smithsonian Reports have materially helped; but in the book before us we recognise the first systematic attempt of a popular character to sweep away idle conjectures or cunningly-devised fables, and to put on record accurate information with regard to primitive man in the Western Hemisphere, whom it is sufficient to know by the comprehensive and simple name of "The American Race."

In his preface Mr. Moorehead tells, as an illustration of the extremities to which men will go to support their theories, the comical tale of the once-famous "Holy Stone of Newark." Some years ago there resided at Newark, Ohio, an enthusiastic antiquary whose life-ambition it was to discover the origin of man upon the American continent. He was bitten by that silliest of all silly crazes, the lost Ten Tribes of Israel. After opening mound after mound, and finding no support of his theory, he became desperate. A Hebrew Bible and primer were purchased, and shortly afterwards he found in a cist a slab engraved on one side with a likeness of Moses, and on the other with a condensed version of the ten commandments. World-wide attention was drawn to the discovery. Articles—nay, volumes—were written upon it. But after the man's death, some bits of slate were found in a back room upon which he had practised the carving of the Hebrew characters and of the portrait of Moses. The whole was humbug. Mr. Moorehead is rightly indignant with the publications of the superficial observers who have never done any

genuine field-work. "Those," says he, "who have endured the rains of spring, the heat of summer, the chilly snows and sleet of winter, living in their tents or barn-like sheds alongside the tumuli that must be studied inch by inch with pick and shovel, have a right to cry out in honest indignation when the reports of men who have never thrust a spade into the structures they attempt to describe pretend to be conclusive on this subject."

In South Ohio the traces of pre-glacial man in the gravel deposits are now put beyond doubt. Just as early man in the Old World had to contend with ferocious brutes such as the machairodus and the mammoth, so did the first American race contend with huge jaguars and bears far more formidable than those of the present day. With like implements of rudest stone had they, like our own forerunners, also to struggle for existence with the mastodon and the megatherium, the mylodon and the megalonyx. With regard to later Ohio man, the patient investigations of Mr. Moorehead and his fellows tend to establish the following conclusions: That both the brachycephalic and dolichocephalic races intermingle largely in all the valleys, the long-headed stock being gradually absorbed by the short-headed—that nothing more than the upper status of savagery was attained by any of the early tribes of Ohio—that their accomplishments were building earthen fortifications, and burying the dead; going long journeys for copper, lead, shells, etc., to be used as tools and ornaments; success in the chase and war; chipping flints, and carving bone and stone exceedingly well; and occasionally making fairly good representations of animals and men in stone—that they were incapable of communicating by written character, and knew nothing of the use of molten metal, of the cutting of stone or making brick for buildings, of coal for burning, or of the simplest surgery—that they spent their time in petty warfare and gross superstition, and knew nothing of peaceful village life or of improving a country of boundless and unrivalled natural resources. Thus disappear the marvellous tales, still often written and still oftener believed by people of fair intelligence, of the wonderful civilization and the mysterious powers of the race of "Mound Builders."

The illustrations add much to the value of this volume. The most remarkable is the frontispiece, which represents a head-dress or helmet of copper ornamented with imitation elk-horns made of wood and covered with sheet-copper. This was found in November, 1891, in a mound of Hopewell's Group, Ross County.

A CALENDAR TO THE FEET OF FINES FOR LONDON AND MIDDLESEX, FROM RICHARD I. TO 1834. Compiled by W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., and W. Page, F.S.A. Vol. I. Published at 21, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn. 8vo., pp. 240, lxiii. Price 10s., post free 10s. 6d.

It is surprising that the Record Office have never taken up the official calendaring of the fines, documents which are of the very first importance to topographers and genealogists, and which so often throw interesting and valuable sidelights upon history. In default of official work, we are grateful to societies and individuals who undertake a labour of this kind. The fines of London and Middlesex are of far greater

interest than those of any other division of the country, because of the position of many of those whose property was being conveyed, and because people from all parts of England often had house property in or near the city of London. Among the more celebrated persons whose names appear in these abstracts may be mentioned the poet Chaucer, Sir William Wallworth (Lord Mayor), and Bishop Walter Langton. The old spellings of the suburbs and streets of London are very valuable. Many of the fines are obviously rich also in field-names and special boundary marks. From these pages may be recovered the names of various parsons of a date before the London Episcopal Act Books begin; and lists of abbots, priors, and masters of the religious houses and hospitals may be perfected from the same source. There are curious references to the Savoy, and also to the offices in the Exchequer. What by-the-by, was the Soke of Moun (Moun?) in the city of London and Without, mentioned in the reign of Henry III.? The present volume ends with Richard III. Another is promised to the end of Edward VI. This is an undertaking, admirably carried out and thoroughly indexed, which ought to receive encouraging support.



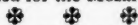
A HISTORY OF THE EARLIER FORMULARIES OF FAITH. By Rev. Canon Heurtley, D.D. *Parker and Co.*, Oxford. Crown 8vo., pp. viii, 166. Price 4s. 6d.

These pages are intended by Professor Heurtley to be a companion volume to his well-known and generally used compilation *De Fide et Symbolo*. It is safe to prophesy that this course of lectures, the result of close and reverent scholarship and much painstaking investigation, will be generally accepted as quasi-authoritative by the Church of England, and will be used as a text-book at her theological colleges. The book is divided into five chapters; firstly, on the Creeds in general; secondly, on the Creeds of the Eastern Church; thirdly, on the Creeds of the Western Church; fourthly, on the Definition of Faith of the Council of Chalcedon; and fifthly, an Exposition of the Quicunque Vult. In the opening chapter, the learned professor brings out very clearly that the Creed formed no part of the Church's ordinary service, though the greatest pains were taken to teach it and explain it to the candidates for baptism.

"We are familiar," says Canon Heurtley, "with the Creed as invariably having a place in the public services of the Church; but this was not the case in the earliest times. Its first liturgical use was at Antioch, when it was introduced by Peter Fullo, A.D. 471; its next at Alexandria some seven years later; its next at Constantinople, A.D. 511. Our first notice of it in connection with the Western offices is, that the Third Council of Toledo, A.D. 589, at the suggestion of the Gothic King Recared, ordained that the Creed should be publicly rehearsed in the Liturgy, in all the churches of Spain and Galicia, that no man in future might have an excuse for his ignorance, when he was thus made familiar with the Church's belief. At Rome it is said not to have been introduced into the Liturgy till A.D. 1014, after which time its liturgical use became general throughout the West. This, however, requires modification. Mabillon adduces proofs of an earlier use, only with this dif-

ference, that in that earlier use the Creed was simply rehearsed. From and after 1014 it was chanted."

"These remarks, however, must be understood of the Nicene, or rather the Constantinopolitan Creed, which from the first was commonly called the Nicene. As regards the Apostles' Creed, this was used in the Breviary of the Western Church, its place being after the Lord's Prayer at Prime. It occurs commonly in ancient Psalters among the Hymns of the Church, the 'Te Deum,' etc., at the end. Some of these Psalters are probably as old as the eighth century. But of the time when it was first admitted we have, so far as I can find, no record. Certainly it had no place in the Church's service in Africa in St. Augustine's time. In Spain it was not introduced till the eleventh century, when the Roman use, after long and strenuous opposition, was substituted for the Mozarabic."



A FORMULARY OF THE PAPAL PENITENTIARY IN THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY. Edited by Henry Charles Lea, LL.D. *Lea Brothers and Co.*, Philadelphia. Pp. xxxviii, 183. Price not stated.

Dr. Lea has gained a foremost place not only among American but European scholars for the thoroughness and accuracy of all that he undertakes. He has added materially to ecclesiology and the history of morals by the work now before us. It is a transcript, with a learned introduction, of a thirteenth-century papal penitentiary, of which Dr. Lea became the possessor through purchase in Berlin. It is a beautiful example of calligraphy (of which a facsimiled leaf is given as a frontispiece), and covers fifty pages of fine vellum. It is conjectured that the compiler was Cardinal Gaetan, a nephew of Boniface VIII. The varied series of incidents recorded in the 358 cases here enumerated as examples "afford vivid glimpses into the inner life of ecclesiastics and laymen in the thirteenth century, and into the curious standard of morals erected by the Church." This mediæval document is certainly full of instruction to the historical student. With some of Dr. Lea's quietly-expressed but decided deductions and convictions we are not altogether in accord. He takes too gloomy a view of the morality of the age, and of the corruption of some of the machinery of the Church Catholic. To come to a sound conclusion as to the general customs and habits of any people, it is by no means fair, either in the past or the present, to go only or chiefly to samples of police intelligence, whether of spiritual or temporal courts. If most of our literature and reports of England in this part of the nineteenth century were to be blotted out, save *Truth's* weekly pillory of the inconsistencies of justices' justice, and the accounts of the discussions on the Criminous Clerks Act of last session, a pretty picture might be drawn of Church and State in England. We do not, however, wish it to be understood that Dr. Lea is a violent polemical writer, for he is nothing of the kind, and the book ought to be much valued by many of opposite modes of theological thought.



SUSSEX FOLK AND SUSSEX WAYS. By the late Rev. J. C. Egerton. Edited by Rev. Dr. Ware. New edition. *Chatto and Windus*. Crown 8vo., pp. x, 172. Four illustrations. Price 5s.

It is pleasant to find that a second edition of the suggestive and graphic Sussex book by the late Rector



of Burwash has been published. Those who are interested in kindly pictures of village life, and in the records of waning traditions, should certainly possess this good and amusing little volume. The technical folklorist may perchance be a bit disappointed, but the procession of tales and anecdotes that follow each other rapidly through section after section will be sure to attract, and not a few that tell of old and expiring customs and habits will be found amongst the number. Here are two of the numerous delicious stories that are taken at haphazard from these pages:

"One of our girls was in the service of a rich lady, but having left it, was magnifying to her new mistress her late employer's wealth, and by way of giving one instance out of many, she said, 'Oh, yes, ma'am, she was very rich; I do assure you, ma'am, that all her flannel petticoats were made of silk.'"

"A friend of mine in the next parish but one told me of a wedding experience which happened to him, and in which I sincerely hope that he kept his countenance. The couple being married was a specially rustic one; it was the winter time, and the bridegroom had a bad cold. He had managed with a sad snuffle to say the words in a fashion after the clergyman till the betrothal; but then, having both hands occupied in holding the ring on the bride's finger, and fearing probably that if he let go he should invalidate the ceremony, he felt the coming difficulty; and so, whilst waiting to be 'taught by the priest,' instead of beginning, 'With this ring I thee wed,' he turned round to his groomsman, and said, in the most matter-of-fact voice, 'Wipe my noase for me, will 'ee, Bill?'"

The volume concludes with a carefully worked-out lecture on the history of Burwash parish.

BYGONE LEICESTERSHIRE. Edited by William Andrews, F.R.H.S. *William Andrews and Co.*, Hull. Demy 8vo., pp. 264. Illustrated. Price 7s. 6d.

We are always glad to see these bygone volumes, the happy thought of Mr. Andrews, for while we do not, as a rule, find much abstruse archaeology in them, they are for the most part accurately and carefully done, and are of great service in making antiquities and the study of the past popular and acceptable. This Leicestershire volume will rank high amongst the series. The most scholarly papers, with a good deal of original information in them, are "The Ancient Water-mills of Loughborough," and "Gleanings from Leicestershire Wills," by Rev. W. G. D. Fletcher, F.S.A., and Canon Denton's account of Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle and its associations. "Local Proverbs and Folk Phrases," by Mr. T. Broadbent Trowsdale, and "Street Cries," by Mr. F. T. Mott, are well worked out. Mr. Trowsdale also gives an account of Lawrence Ferrers, the Murderer-Earl, a grimly fascinating subject, with a copy of a contemporary print of his hanging at Tyburn. Why does he say nothing of his grave, and of the inscription over his remains in the churchyard of Breedon? Few people have any idea that a criminal was gibbeted in England so recently as 1832; but Mr. Frost tells graphically the story of the Last Gibbet, which was erected in that year just outside Leicester. On it swung the body of a murderer, one James Cook; but after three days the ghastly object was taken down, by order of

the Home Secretary, and buried. There is a chatty paper on Belvoir Castle, but we think some mention should have been made in it of the recent find of historical manuscripts of great value. About the only paper in the collection that we could have spared is the insufficient one on the death of Cardinal Wolsey at Leicester Abbey. For various other pleasant records of the county and of Leicestershire men, we must refer our readers to the book itself.

BOOKS IN CHAINS, AND OTHER BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PAPERS. By the late William Blades. *Elliot Stock*. Fcap. 8vo., pp. xl, 232. Price 4s. 6d.

It was an excellent thought to reprint, as one of the tasteful "Book-lovers' Library" series, some of the chief fugitive pieces of that eminent bibliographer, the late Mr. Blades. A well-written general notice of his life-work forms a suitable introduction. The most important paper, "Books in Chains," which is full of interest, has already been reviewed at length in the *Antiquary* (vol. xxii., pp. 209-211). We wish that the additions that we then put on record to the list of chained books now extant in our churches had been included in the reprint. It might be very considerably extended. The other papers in this charming volume are "The Use and Development of Signatures in Books"; "The Early Schools of Typography"; "On the Present Aspect of the Question, 'Who was the Inventor of Printing?'" "De Ortu Typographiae"; "Early Greek Types of the Royal Printing Office, Paris," and "The Chancellor of Cambridge University," and "The First Printing Press in England as Pictorially Presented."

DALE AND ITS ABBEY. By John Ward. New and revised edition. *Murray*, Derby. Crown 8vo., pp. 127. Numerous illustrations by author. Price 1s. 6d.

When this short history of Dale Abbey and handbook to its ruins first appeared, we gave it high praise (*Antiquary*, vol. xxii., p. 230). The revised edition is considerably larger. A fresh chapter (the second) has been added, which tells the story of the old Chronicle of Dale. The chapter entitled "A Peep at Dale 400 Years Ago," which we praised before as a good attempt to give a popular view of an old abbey and its doings, has been extended and partly rewritten; it has, however, several blemishes and minor mistakes, and has evidently been revised under the advice of incompetent ecclesiologists who think that modern Roman uses always prevailed in English monasteries and abbeys. It is a pleasure to say again, as was said in 1890, that this publication is "the best and most thorough popular handbook on an abbey that we have seen."

Among BOOKS RECEIVED, which are held over for review or notice, may be mentioned: *History of the English Landed Interest, Man and the Glacial Period, History of Upton Court, Cairo, Bygone Yorkshire, The Fayum and Lake Maris, Indian Nights Entertainment, The Attis of Catullus, and Bygone Kent.*

A second and cheaper edition (price 12s. 6d.) has been issued by Mr. Elliot Stock, of *The Ancient Laws of Wales*, by the late Mr. Hubert Lewis; a most important book because of the light which it throws on the origin of some English institutions; it

was reviewed at length when first issued.—*Archæologia Oxoniensis* (Henry Frowde), part ii., with five plates and typo-etching, more than sustains the promise of the first number; the best papers are those by Mr. J. Park Harrison on "Chevron or Sun Beads in the Oxford Museum," and by Mr. C. Oman on "The Ecclesiastical Boundaries of Mediæval England."—*Hants Notes and Queries*, vol. vi., pp. 151, price 3s. 6d.; a reprint from the "Winchester Observer." Among the contributors are the Dean of Winchester, the Revs. Sir W. Cope, Bart., Canon Benham, B.D., F.S.A., R. H. Clutterbuck, G. N. Godwin, B.D., T. Hervey, Sumner Wilson, A. A. Headley, A. C. Radcliffe, C. S. Ruddle, Messrs. W. D. Pink, T. F. Kirby, T. W. Shore, H. D. Cole, W. H. Jacob, W. H. Long, H. F. Napper, C. R. Pink, F.R.I.B.A. (the late), and other well-known antiquaries.—*Roman Inscriptions in Britain, II.* (1890-1891), by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., pp. 48 (William Pollard, Exeter), reprinted with additions from the "Archæological Journal."—*The Etruscan Numerals*, by Robert Brown, F.S.A., pp. 35 (David Nutt), reprinted from the "Archæological Review."—*The Underground Life*, a most interesting and well-illustrated pamphlet (privately printed), by Mr. David Macritchie, on the earth and cave dwellings of Scotland.—*Free Libraries and Popular Culture*, pp. 24 (William Andrews and Co.), the able and comprehensive presidential address of Rev. Dr. Lambert to the Hull Literary Club.—*The Palimpsest Brass of Sir Anthony Fitzherbert at Norbury*, pp. 12, by Mr. A. Archibald Armstrong, M.A.—*The English Liturgical Colours*, pp. 54, price 1s. 6d., and *Low Mass in England before the Reformation*, pp. 24, price 1s. (Church Printing Company), by Rev. A. Stapylton Barnes, M.A., both of them useful and interesting pamphlets to all ecclesiologists.—*The Builder*, of November 26, gives some sketches and letterpress of Gilling Castle, by Mr. E. R. Tate, which are not worthy of the interest and beauty of the building; December 3 takes the cathedral of St. David's for its monthly description and illustration (next month, January 1, it is York); December to has a good plate of the seventeenth century portal of Sta. Maria Maggiore, Bergamo, and a pungent but rather despairing comment on the enormities perpetrated at Lichfield Cathedral, concluding, "The architectural atmosphere of Lichfield is Grimthorpean, and we know what that means."

The current issues of *Minerva*, *American Antiquarian*, *Western Antiquary*, *East Anglian*, *Celtic Monthly*, etc., have been received.



## Correspondence.

### "SOULS" IN MEDIÆVAL EMBROIDERY.

In the paper on "Mediæval Embroidery at Hardwick Hall," in the December number of the *Antiquary*, it is stated that Mr. St. John Hope believes that the Hardwick copes afford the only known example of three figures or souls being held by the Deity in a sheet or napkin, and the fifteenth-century altar-cloth at Alveley is cited as an example of one figure only being thus held; but in the beautifully-illustrated book on *Ancient Embroidery* by Mrs.

Mary Barbour, published in 1880, two plates are given of this altar-cloth, which show the figure of the Deity (or, as Mrs. Barbour calls it, Abraham) holding three figures in precisely the same manner as in the Hardwick cope. The head of the Deity is crowned with a five-pointed diadem, and He is robed in ermine; but, unlike the Hardwick example, He is represented as standing, and not enthroned. The three small figures held in the napkin have their hands clasped as in prayer, not, like those at Hardwick, crossed on the breast.

Didron, in his *Iconographie Chrétienne*, gives a curious illustration of "Les âmes des justes dans la main de Dieu," from a Greek fresco of the eighteenth century; the hand is closed, and holds five small figures, one beneath each finger.

Mr. J. Romilly Allen, in his *Early Christian Symbolism*, page 272, shows a figure from a sepulchral monument in Ely Cathedral of St. Michael, who is carrying a soul to heaven in a fold of his garment.

EMMA SWANN.

Walton Manor, Oxford, December 5, 1892.

### PILE-STRUCTURES OR LAKE-DWELLINGS IN ENGLAND.

It may interest Dr. Munro to know that what I believe were veritable lake or pile dwellings were discovered near the ancient British Hill Fortress of Grimsbury, about five miles from Newbury, a few years ago, and are fully described in the *Transactions of the Newbury District Field Club*, vol. ii., pp. 148-153. This work may be obtained of the publisher, Mr. Blacket, Newbury.

WALTER MONEY.

Herbrough House, Newbury.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Whilst the Editor will be glad to give any assistance he can to archaeologists on archaeological subjects, he desires to remind certain correspondents that letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject; nor can he undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.